Bangladesh and Global Studies

Class Three

National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Bangladesh

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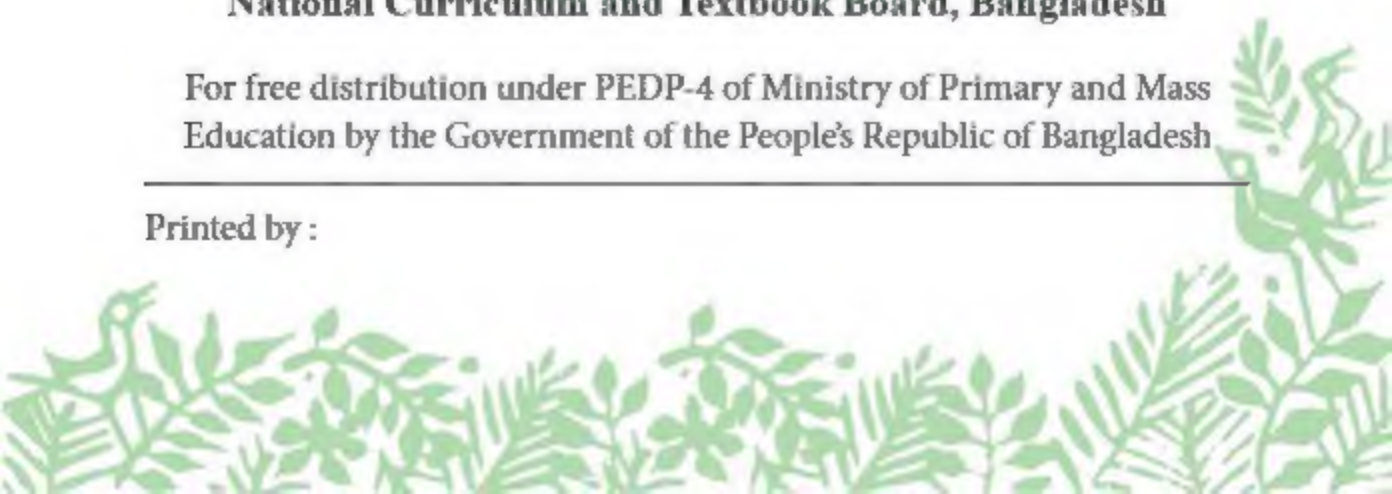
PREFACE

Primary level constructs the foundation of education. A set of well-defined targets and properly planned primary education provide strengths to the entire education system. Keeping this in mind, the primary level has been given supreme importance in the Education Policy 2010. Increasing the span and inclusiveness of the primary level, as the developed countries of the world, have been emphasized. Special attention has been given to ensure that no child's access to education is hindered by social and economic status, religion, ethnicity, or gender identity.

The National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB) has implemented an integrated curriculum to update primary education. While this curriculum trails the pedagogy and the curriculum of developed countries, it also adopts traditional teaching-learning values of Bangladesh at the same time. This has enabled the education to be more life-oriented and productive. In the context of globalization, the mental health of the children has also been specially considered in this curriculum.

Textbook is the most important component of curriculum implementation. NCTB has always borne that in mind while designing textbooks for all levels and classes including primary level. Curriculum goals and objectives have been prioritized in the writing and editing of each book. A keen eye has been kept on the diverse curiosity and capacity of the child's mind. Special importance has been given in designing the curriculum and textbooks to make teaching-learning interactive and enjoyable. It is hoped that each book will help in the balanced psycho-physical development of children through educational activities. It will support in acquiring the required skills, adaptability, patriotism and moral values at the same time.

The students will be studying 'Bangladesh and Global Studies' book in class three for the first time. In class one and two, teaching was conducted with the help of the teachers' guide only. This issue was considered while writing this book.

Special thanks to the specialists and teachers who worked intensively in writing, editing and revising the textbook. Thanks to those also who have made the textbook attractive to children through its design and illustration. This textbook has been revised to address the need in the changed context of 2024. Due to time constraints, some errors may still exist. Any constructive advice and guidance from the audience will be considered with due importance.

At the end, I wish every success of the learners for whom the book has been produced.

October 2024

Professor Dr. A K M Reazul Hassan
Chairman
National Curriculum and Textbook Board

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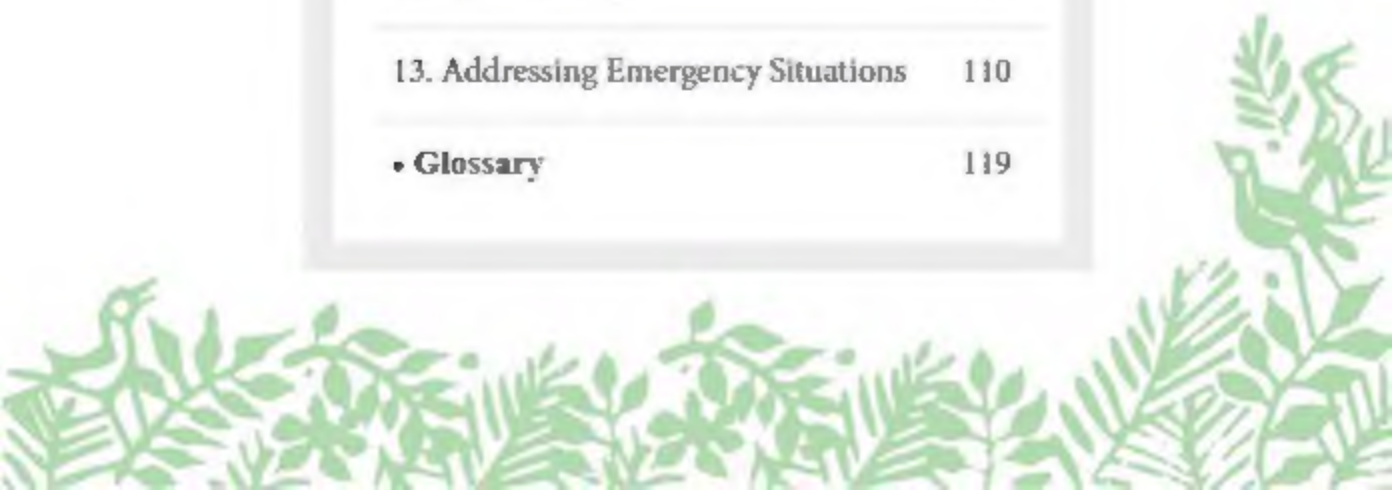

Chapter : 01

Our Environment

1 Diversity in Natural and Social Environment

a) Let us observe the picture, identify the natural and social elements and make a list in the table below :

Elements of Natural Environment	Elements of Social Environment
The Sun	Houses

There is diversity in the elements of natural environment. Some places have high and low hills and mountains and some have seas and oceans. Some have rivers-canals, haor-baor and low areas etc. The living world consists of insects, huge animals like elephants and different kinds of trees. Some areas have lot of rain, and some areas are dry desert. Some areas have warm weather, some have cold. It is warm in summer and feel cold in winter in Bangladesh. It rains a lot in the rainy season in this country. Sometimes heavy rainfall causes flood. And sometimes lack of rain causes drought. This is how our diverse natural environment has developed.

There is also diversity in different elements of social environment. People of different religions have different festivals. Like Eid, Puja, Buddha Purnima, Christmas, etc. Different kinds of educational institutions like school, madrasa, college are developed for our needs. There are people from different occupations like farmers, fishermen, businessman, rickshaw-pullers, teachers, doctors and labourers in our society. For travelling we use different kinds of transport like rickshaw, car, train, launch, aeroplane etc. People of different areas have different types of houses, languages and food habits. In villages and towns there are differences in the houses, roads, market places, lifestyles, etc. Most of the offices and factories in this country are situated in towns. On the other hand, agricultural farms are situated in the villages. In this way, there is diversity in natural and social environment in different areas of the country.

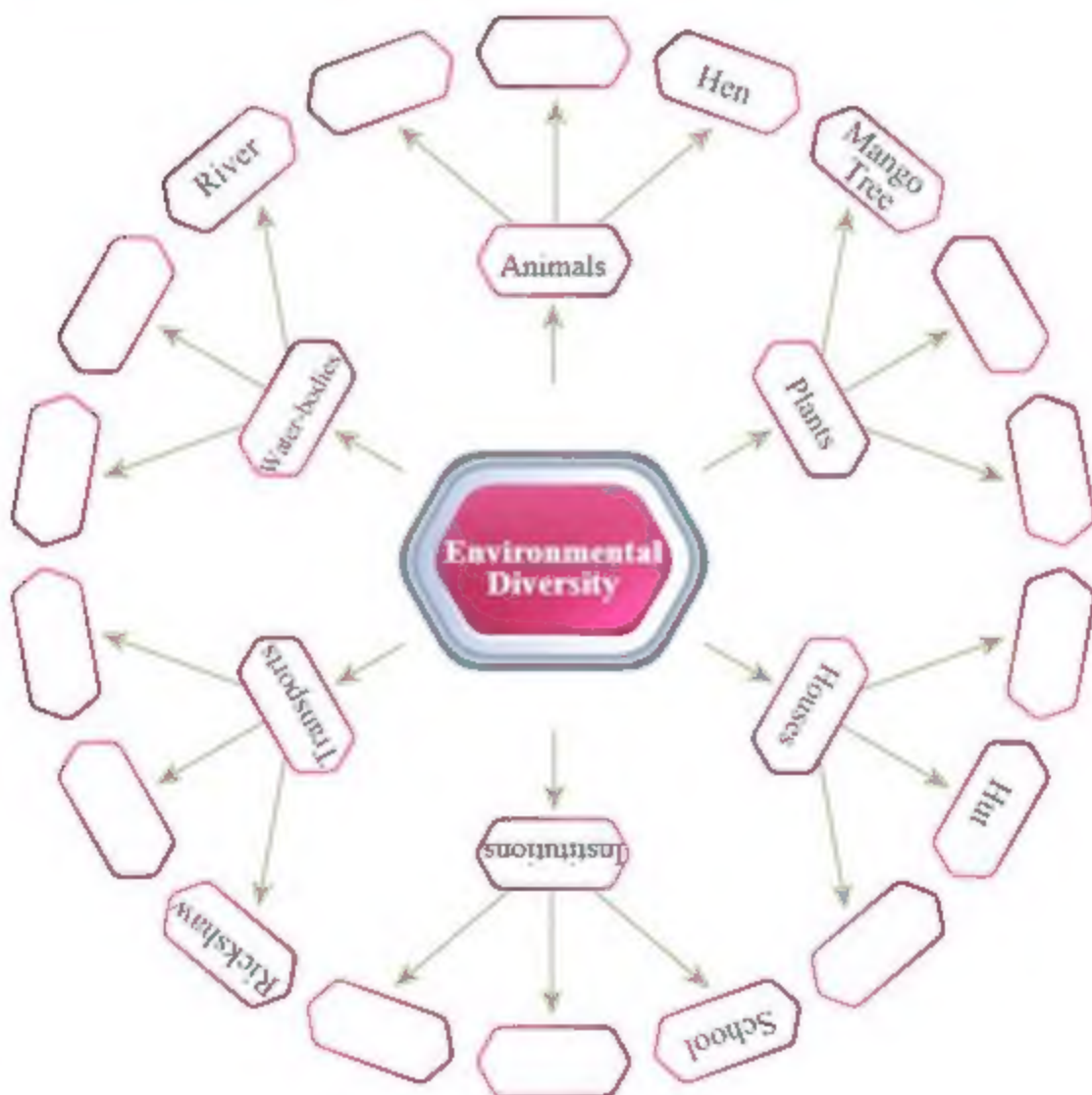
b) Let us read the facts and write the diversity in natural and social environment in the table below :

	Diversity in Natural Environment
Landscape	Some areas are plain and some are hilly and mountainous
Living beings	
Weather	
Plants	
Water-bodies	

	Diversity in Social Environment
Occupations	Farmer, Fisherman
Transports	
Educational institutions	
Religious festivals	
Houses	

c) Assignment

1. Let us describe our own area's natural diversity.
2. Let us describe the diversity in residential areas of villages and towns.

d) Let us fill in the boxes below with the diversity in the elements of environment :

2 Importance of Diversity in Natural and Social Environment

a) Let us observe the pictures and write information in the table below :

Natural and social elements	How to use
River	We get fish from river. Boats ply on river
Plain land	
Rickshaw	
Boat	
Cow	
Hen	

Bangladesh is the land of six seasons. Different kinds of crops, fruits and vegetables are found in different seasons. For example, mangoes, jackfruits in the summer, water apples, hog plums in the rainy season and orange, jujube, etc. in the winter are commonly available. Banana and papaya are available throughout the year. Different trees and living beings are found in different areas because of environmental diversity. Trees in the hills and forests give us wood and oxygen. We grow different crops on vast plain land. We get fish from the rivers, haor-baor and canals. Moreover, these water-bodies help us travel, transport goods and irrigate land. All these diverse elements together maintain natural balance.

People of different race, religion and caste live in different areas together. As a result, friendly and harmonious relation develops among them. Because of natural diversity, different transportation systems like roads, waterways, railways, etc. develop. Like natural environment, diversity in social environment is also important in our life.

b) Let us find out seasonal fruits in the grid and write their names in the table below :

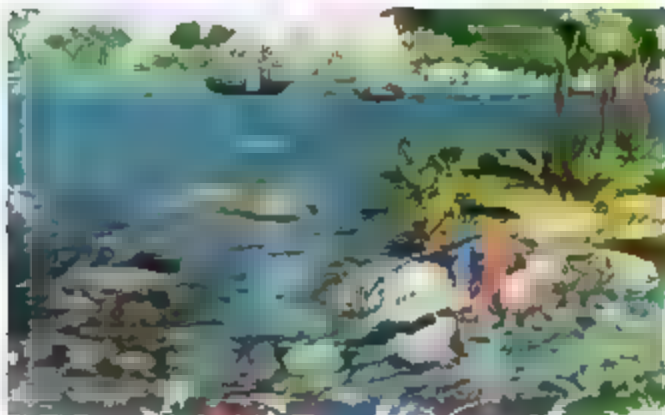
C	A	M	A	N	G	O	B	X
L	Y	C	H	E	E	M	A	N
B	A	N	P	A	P	A	Y	A
A	L	B	A	N	A	N	A	Z
A	M	R	J	U	J	U	B	E
O	R	A	N	G	E	F	T	Z
B	E	R	R	Y	B	A	U	L
J	A	C	K	F	R	U	I	T

Summer	Winter	All Seasons

c) Let us write the importance of different types of transport in the table below :

Vehicles	Importance of vehicles
Boat	
Rickshaw	
Bus	
Truck	

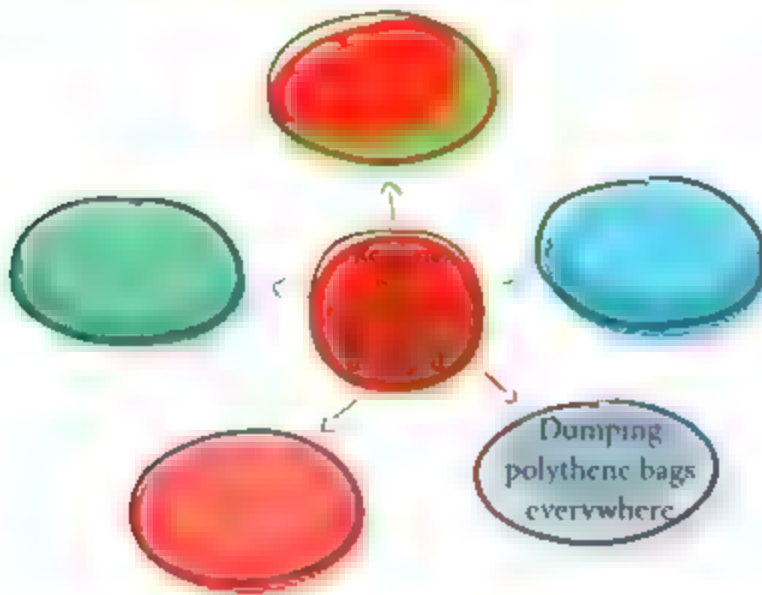
d) Let us write three sentences on the importance of different living beings in our environment :

Importance of Protecting the Environment

a) Let us observe the pictures above and write what is happening in the table beside :

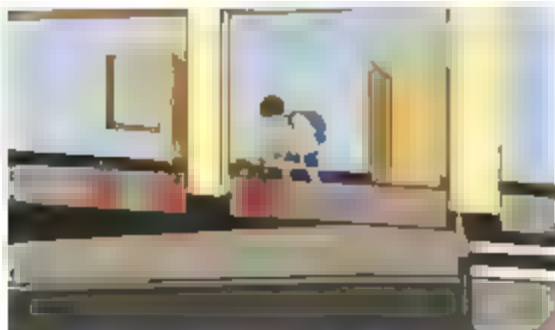
2025

We will work to protect the environmental diversity. We will always try to keep the area around our house, schoolyard, playground and roads clean. We will not use polythene bags and plastic bottles. We will dump trashes in specific place.

Trees give us oxygen and take back carbon dioxide and also keep the environment beautiful. We can protect natural and social environment by planting trees around our houses, at schoolyards and beside the roads. Habitat creatures living in water is destroyed, environment is polluted and biodiversity is threatened if rivers, canals and water bodies are filled up by dumping trashes. That is why, trees and hills cannot be cut down at all. It is our duty to protect the diversity of environment

b) Let us write down below the reasons that damage environmental diversity :

c) Let us write down what we should do to protect the environment in the table below :

Serial	Things we should do to protect environmental diversity
1	
2	
3	
4	

d) Let us see what the characters of the pictures below are doing and write in the box next to it what I would do there :

Exercise

A. Let us put a tick (√) beside the correct answer:

1. Which one is the element of social environment?
   a) Bird b) Tree
   c) River d) School

2. Which one is the element of natural environment?
   a) House b) Tree
   c) Road d) Bridge

3. Which one is the fruit of winter season?
   a) Mango b) Jackfruits
   c) Orange d) Water apple

4. Which fruit is available throughout the year?
   a) Lychee b) Banana
   c) hog plum d) Water apple

5. What does tree give us?
   a) Light b) Heat
   c) Oxygen d) Air

B. Let us fill in the gaps with correct words:

1. It feels ______________ in Bangladesh during summer.
2. Heavy rainfall sometimes causes ______________
3. In our society there are people from different ______________ like farmers, businessman, teachers.
4. People of different race, religion and caste live ______________ in different areas.
5. In ______________ place we will dump plastic, polythene bags and trashes.

C) Let us match the left column with the right column

Left column	Right column
In the elements of natural environment	have made the environment diverse
Rivers, canals, Haor baor etc	there are many diversity
Sometimes heavy rainfall	causes draught
Sometimes lack of rain	causes flood

D) Short questions

1. Write down some important elements of natural environment
2. What are the elements of social environment?
3. Why do we see different types of animals in different regions?

E) Descriptive questions

1. How does diverse natural environment form?
2. Let us write about the importance of trees in our life
3. Why protection of environmental diversity is necessary?

Chapter : 02

We all are Human

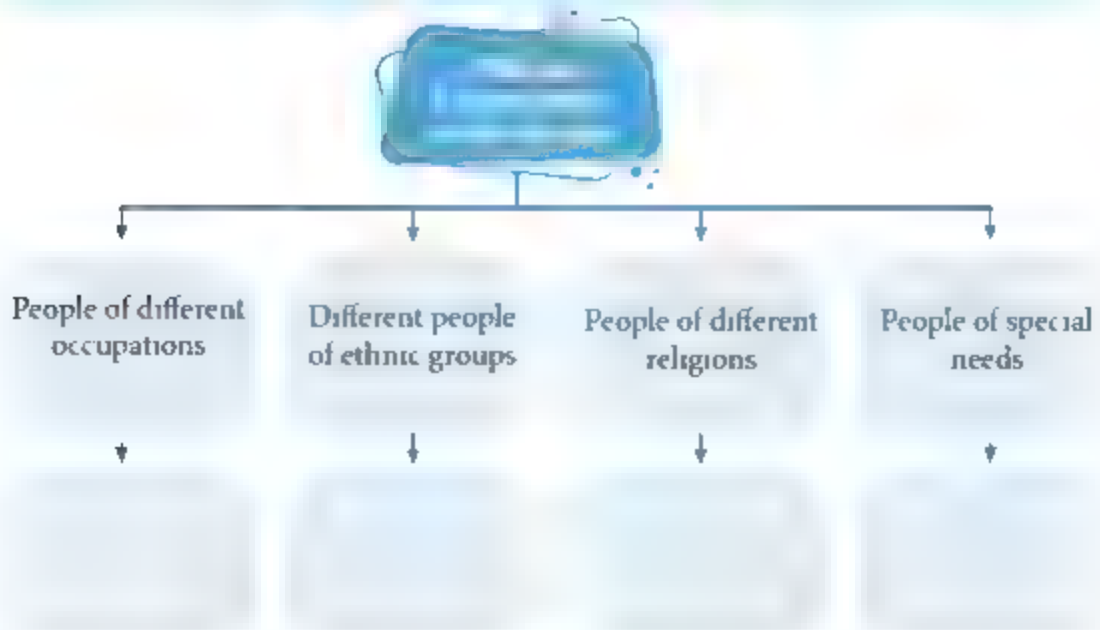
1 Living in Harmony

Different occupations of society

Different ethnic groups and Bangalee

Person with special needs

People of different religions

a) Let us observe the pictures and write down the diversity of members of the society in the boxes below :

Many families live together in the society. These families belong to different religions and races. There live ethnic people like Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Garo, Santal etc. in our country. They have enriched the diversity of the country also. People of different ages live in the society. Men and women have different occupations. We, who go to school, are also not same. We all do not like the same sports either. There are some people in our society who have visual difficulty, some have hearing problems. We called them people with special needs.

We will help each other. We will take part in different religious festivals and programmes. We will honour all occupations. We will help students with special needs and other such people in their work. We will not tease anyone for their physical shape or disability.

b) Let us match the phrases from the left column with those in the right column :

a	In our society, the rich and the poor	a	enjoy a lot with their friends
b	In Bangladesh, Bangalee and different	b	we have to respect everyone
c	To live in harmony	c	live together
d	Children in different festivals	d	ethnic people live

c) Let us read and make a list how to maintain harmony :

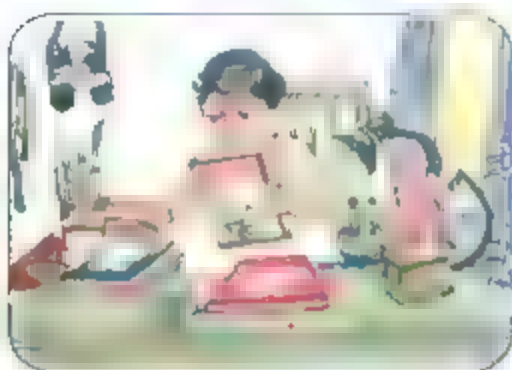
Serial No	Ways to Maintain Harmony
1	By taking part in different programmes.

2025

d) Let us read the sentences below. Then we will decide what we should do and what we should not do. Then let us put the numbers in the table that follows :

What I will do	What I will not do
1	8

2 Boys and Girls are Equal

Picture 1

Picture 2

Picture 3

Picture 4

Picture 5

a) Let us observe the pictures above. We should find out which work is being done by boys and which by girls. Then we will write it in the table below :

Boys	Girls
1	1.
2	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

b) Based on the pictures above, let us write in the table below which work can be done by both girls and boys :

Both can do :
1.
2.
3
4.

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Generally, a family is consists of parents and siblings. Sometimes grandparents, uncle-aunts and other relatives live in the family. Everyone has equal right in a family. Both boys and girls can work at home and outside. Domestic chores become easy if both boys and girls do these together. Family and the country develop if everyone works together.

d) Let us read the text below. We will put tick mark if the text is proper and cross mark if it is improper. Let us also write what I will do.

What I will do :

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

Exercise

A) Let us put a tick (√) beside the correct answer:

1. How do we treat our classmates with special needs?
   a) We will neglect b) We will tease
   c) We will help d) Avoid them

2. What should I do if one of my classmates fall from the bench?
   a) Laugh at b) Don't look
   c) Uphold d) Will blame

B) Let us fill in the gaps with correct words

1. People of different ethnic groups have .... the diversity of our country
2. We will .... each other
3. We will .... all occupations.
4. Both boys and girls have .... right in the family
5. If everyone works .... family and the country will develop

C) Short questions

1. How to make household chores easier?
2. How should we treat all the boys and the girls?

D) Descriptive questions

1. How do we build harmony?
2. How do I deal with the classmates of special needs?

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Chapter : 03

Our Four Leaders

1 [illegible]

Sher-e-Bangla A K Fazlul Huq was a brave leader of the subcontinent. That is why he is called Sher-e-Bangla. Sher-e-Bangla means Tiger of Bangla. His full name is Abul Kashem Fazlul Huq. He was born in 1873 in Bakerganj of present Barisal district. He passed Entrance (SSC) Examination from Barisal Zilla School and F.A. (HSC) from Presidency College, Kolkata. Then he started as a lawyer after completing LLB from Kolkata Law College. Those who work with law profession are called advocate. Our country was not independent then. The British ruled over our country. We established Pakistan in 1947 struggling with the English. Sher-e- Bangla A. K. Fazlul Huq led many movements for establishing Pakistan. He formed Krishak Praja Party. He was the first elected Prime Minister of undivided Bangla. The maximum owner of lands were Zamindar then. And rest of them were subjects. Sher-e-Bangla removed the Zamindari system and tried to alleviate the suffering of the farmers. He established the board of arbitration to save the farmers from the tyranny of money lenders. He established many schools and colleges for the development of education. He was the leader of the common people of Bangladesh.

Sher-e-Bangla A K Fazlul Huq

a) Let us read the text and answer the following questions:

1. When and where was Sher-e-Bangla A. K. Fazlul Huq born?
2. What was his party's name?
3. Why do people call him Sher-e-Bangla?

b) Let us read the text and write down the contribution as leader of Sher-e-Bangla A. K. Fazlul Huq:

1) ____________________

2) ____________________

3) ____________________

2 [illegible]

Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani was known as Mozlum Jananeta of Bangladesh. The word mozlum means who is tortured. Maulana Bhashani worked for oppressed people for his lifelong. He was born in 1880 at the village Dhanpara in Sirajganj district. He completed his education at a local schools and madrasas and started his career as a primary school teacher. He did a lot of work for the farmers at Bhashan char, in Assam. For this, the people of that area honoured him with the title 'Bhashani.'

Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani

He participated in many movements against the British. After the establishment of Pakistan, he started movements for the freedom of the common people of East Bangla. He formed several political parties. He wanted a society where people would not be tortured, there will be no discrimination in the society. In the language movement, the 1969's mass uprising and also in the liberation war of 1971 he contributed a lot. He visited villages, towns and cities to make people aware of their rights. He was imprisoned many times for the movement to protect the rights of the common people. He was loud against all the conspiracies against the country and its people. To expand the education, he established innumerable educational institutions. Maulana Bhashani was the leader of mass people of Bangladesh.

C) Let us read the text and answer the questions bellow.

1) When and where was Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani born?
2) How did he start his career?
3) Why is he called Bhashani?

D) Let us read the above text and write the contribution as leader of Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani:

1) ____________________

2) ____________________

3) ____________________

3

Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy was a significant political leader of undivided Bangla. He was born in 1892 in Medinipur district of West Bengal, India. He studied law at Oxford University. After returning to the country, he started working as a lawyer. He served as the Deputy Mayor of Kolkata Corporation, the Labour Minister of the Bangla Provincial Government, the Supply Minister, the Chief Minister, and the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy

He dedicated his life to establish people's rights. He was also an important leader of the Muslim League. In 1947, Pakistan was created. At that time, our country was called East Pakistan. After the creation of Pakistan, an election was held in 1954. In that election, the Muslim League was defeated by the United Front. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy played a major role in forming the United Front. He worked to protect the rights of all people of all religions in Pakistan at that time. Therefore, he is called the son of democracy.

a) Let us read the paragraph and answer the following questions.

1) When and where was Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy born?
2) Which university did he study in?
3) How did he start his career?

b) Let us read the above paragraph, write about Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy's contributions as a political leader.

1) ______________________________

2) ______________________________

3)

4

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was born in 1920 at Tungipara, Gopalganj sub-district of the then Faridpur district. He was aware of politics from his early age. He studied at Islamia College in Kolkata. He participated in the movement for the establishment of Pakistan, when he was a student. At that time, he started politics in the Muslim League and became famous as a young leader. Later, he enrolled at Dhaka University.

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

After the establishment of Pakistan, he started a movement against the various injustices of the Pakistani government. For this, he had to be imprisoned many times. In 1966, he presented six-point demands for the welfare of the people of East Pakistan. For this, the Pakistani government filed the Agartala Conspiracy Case against him and imprisoned him. Then in 1969, a mass uprising took place and he was released after the uprising. The students and the public gave him the title 'Bangabandhu'. On March 7, 1971, he delivered a historic speech. This inspired the common people of East Bengal for independence. On March 26, 1971, when the Liberation War started, the Pakistani army arrested him and imprisoned him in Pakistan. When Bangladesh became independent, he returned to Bangladesh. In independent Bangladesh, he served as Prime Minister and President. On August 15, 1975, he was killed along with his family members.

c) Read the paragraph and answer the following questions

1) In which year and where was Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman born?
2) Which college did he study in?
3) In which year did he speak about six-point demand?

d) Let us read the above paragraph and write down the contributions of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as a leader.

1) ____________________

2) ____________________

3) ____________________

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Exercise

A) Let us put a tick (√) beside the correct answer:

1. In which district Sher-e-Bangla A. K. Fazlul Huq was born?
   a) Shirajgonj b) Barishal
   c) Faridpur d) Rangpur

2. What was called Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani?
   a) National leader b) Revolutionary leader
   c) Labour leader d) Oppressed public leader

3. When did Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman disclose six point demand?
   a) 1952 b) 1947 c) 1969 d) 1966

4. Who played the main role in forming the United Front?
   a) Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani
   b) Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy
   c) Sher-e-Bangla A. K. Fazlul Huq
   d) Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

B) Let us fill in the gaps with correct words

1. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy worked for establishing people's
2. In his student life, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman started movement to establish
3. A. K. Fazlul Huq was a leader of the subcontinent.
4. Maulana Bhashani was a leader of Bangladesh.

C) Short questions

1. Who was Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy?
2. Who titled Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan as Bhashani?
3. Why was Agartala Conspiracy Case filed against Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman?
4. Why did Sher-e-Bangla A. K. Fazlul Huq form board of arbitration?

D) Descriptive questions

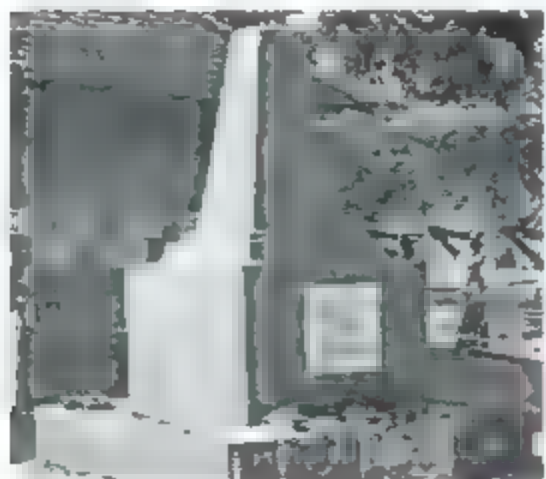
1. Write the contribution of Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy as a leader.
2. Write the contribution of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as a leader.
3. What role Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani played to remove discrimination from the society?
4. Why is A. K. Fazlul Huq called "Tiger of Bangla"?

Chapter : 04

Our History

1 Language Movement

Picture-1: Beginning of Language Movement 1948

Picture-2: Language Movement 1952

Picture-3: Shaheed Minar 1952

Picture-4: Shaheed Minar 1963

a) Let us observe the pictures above and write in the table below :

What are the pictures about?	1. 2. 3. 4.
When did the incidents happen?	1. 2. 3.
Why did those happen?	

India and Pakistan were emerged as two independent countries in 1947. Pakistan had two parts. One was East Pakistan and the other was West Pakistan. Majority of the population of Pakistan was Bangalee. Their mother tongue is Bangla. Bangalees lived in East Pakistan. But the rulers of Pakistan decided to make Urdu of West Pakistan as the state language. The people of East Pakistan demanded Bangla as the state language in 1948. At that time many others were arrested. After a few days, Pakistan's Governor General Muhammad Ali Jinnah visited Dhaka. He announced Urdu as Pakistan's only state language at Dhaka University. The students protested against it outright. They marched processions on the streets of Dhaka on 21 February 1952. There was only one demand – Bangla as the state language. Police opened fire on the processions. Salam, Barkat, Rafiq, Jabbar and many others became martyrs. We honour them as Language Martyrs because they sacrificed their lives for the language. After that, both Bangla and Urdu became the state languages of Pakistan in 1956. The Central Shaheed Minar was built in the year 1963.

b) Let us read the facts and arrange what happened in order :

Language Martyr Abdus Salam was born in 1925 at Laxhmanpur village (now Salam Nagar) in Feni district. His father was Munshi Abdul Fajel and mother Doulater Nesa. Language Martyr Abul Barkat was born in 1927 at Babla village of Murshidabad in India. His father was Shamsuzzoha and mother Hasina Bibi. Language Martyr Rafiq Uddin Ahmed was born in 1926 at Paril village in Manikganj district. His father was Abdul Latif and mother Rafija Khatun. Language Martyr Abdul Jabbar was born in 1919 at Panchua village in Mymensingh district. His father was Hasen Ali and mother Safatun Nesa.

c) Let us find information about the Language Martyrs and write it down under the pictures below :

2 Martyrs' Day and International Mother Language Day

Picture 1 Morning March and laying wreaths

Picture-2: Observing Martyr's Day and International Mother Language Day

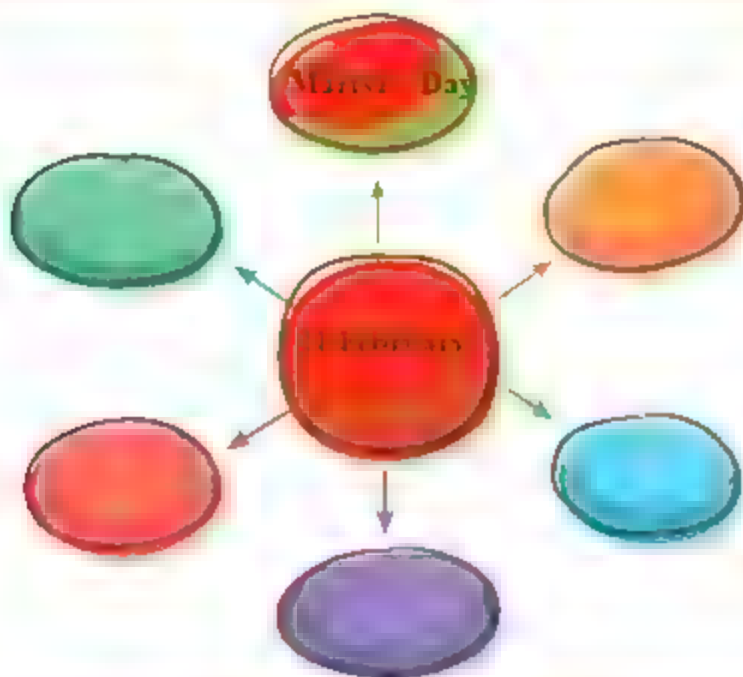
a) Let us observe the pictures above and describe them in the table below :

What are the pictures about?	
When do the events take place?	
Where are they laying wreaths?	
Why are they laying wreaths?	

On the occasion of martyrs' day Abdul Gaffar Chowdhury wrote Ekushey song 'Amar bhaier rokte rangano Ekushey February'. The Central Shaheed Minar was built in Dhaka in memory of the Language Martyrs. The educational institutions of the country have shaheed minar of different sizes.

The language martyrs' day was recognised as the International Mother Language Day in the year 1999. It is a matter of pride for us.

We observe this day nationally with due honour. We march in bare feet in the morning on Martyrs' Day and International Mother Language Day. In the morning march we sing 'Amar bhai er rokte rangano Ekushey February'. We pay homage by placing flowers at shaheed minar. On this day, educational institutions arrange drawing, essay writing etc. competitions and cultural programs. The national flag is kept half mast on this day. We will remember the sacrifice of language martyrs forever.

b) Let us complete the mindmap by information about 21 February :

c) Let us write three sentences about the importance of Martyrs' Day and International Mother Language Day :

1.
2.
3.

d) Roleplay about laying flowers to pay homage at Shaheed Minar in morning march.

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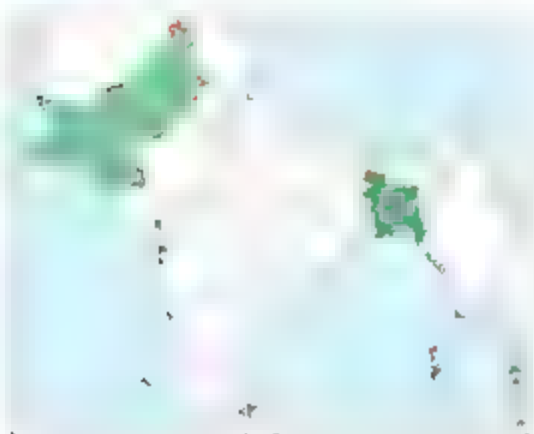
3 Our Independence Day

a) Let us mark Bangladesh (then East Pakistan) and Pakistan (then West Pakistan) on the map :

Picture-1: 7 March 1971

Picture-2 25 March 1971

b) Let us observe Picture 1 and 2 of the previous page and say what is happening in which picture :

Picture 1	Picture 2
Who is delivering speech?	What has happened?
When did he deliver it?	When did it happen?

Since the birth of Pakistan, the Pakistani rulers started exploiting the people of then East Pakistan. In protest, the people of East Pakistan started movement against Pakistani rulers. Bangabandhu sheikh Mujibur Rahman delivered a speech at a huge gathering at Race Course Field on 7 March 1971. He declared in that historic speech, 'The struggle this time is the struggle for emancipation, the struggle this time is the struggle for independence'. After that the Pakistani army brutally killed students, teachers, policemen, EPR members and mass people on the night of 25 March. It is recognised as the Black Night in the history.

At 26 March began our Liberation war against the West Pakistanis. By this Liberation War we get our independence. The 26th of March is our Independence Day as Liberation war began on this day. This day is very important for us.

We have earned our independence after lot of sacrifices. Three million people were martyred in the Liberation War. The National Memorial was built in Savar in memory of the martyrs. On Independence Day, we lay flowers at the National Memorial to pay respect. Drawing, cultural programmes, discussion etc. are arranged in the schools. We all take part in those programmes.

c) Let us arrange the incidents according to time in the table below :

Starting of Liberation war, Black Night, Bangabandhu's historic speech, exploitation of then East Pakistan

Time	Incidents
After the birth of Pakistan	
7 March 1971	
25 March 1971	
26 March 1971	

d) Let us write down three sentences on the importance of Independence Day :

1.
2.
3.

e) Let us make a list of what we want to do to celebrate the next Independence Day :

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

4 Our Victory Day

Picture-1: Freedom Fighters taking preparation during Liberation War

Picture-2: Freedom Fighters in action

Picture-3: Surrender of the Pakistani forces

Picture-4: Victory celebration by Freedom Fighters and mass people

a) Let us see the pictures above, say and write in the table below :

Picture-1
Picture of what:
What's happening
Why is it happening:

Picture-2
Picture of what:
What's happening:
Why is it happening:

Picture-3
Picture of what:
What's happening:
Why is it happening:

Picture-4
Picture of what:
What's happening:
Why is it happening:

Struggle for independence started on 26 March 1971. The first interim government of independent Bangladesh was formed on 10 April 1971. This government is known as Mujibnagar Government. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was its president. 'Muktibahini' or freedom fighters' force was formed to wage war. People from all classes and occupations took part in the war.

They continued fighting with great courage. India and some other countries helped us. The Liberation War continued about nine months. The Pakistani forces were forced to accept defeat at last. They surrendered on 16 December in 1971. We achieved victory. We also achieved an independent country, a map, a national flag, a national anthem and our rights through this victory. The 16th of December is our Victory Day.

We celebrate the Victory Day every year with due respect. We lay flowers at the National Memorial to respect our martyred heroes. Drawing, cultural programmes, discussion, etc. are arranged at the educational institutions.

b) Let us add information according to topics on the left :

Topic	Let's write information
First interim government	
President of interim government	
Muktibahini	
Razakar, Al Badr	
16 December 1971	
16 December	

c) Let us write the topics related to our victory from the book in the relationship diagram below :

2025

Exercise

A) Let us put a tick (√) beside the correct answer:

1. Who composed the 'Ekushey song'?
   a) Kazi Nazrul Islam b) Rabindranath Tagore
   c) Shamsur Rahman d) Abdul Gaffar Chowdhury

2. When did our liberation war start?
   a) 21 February b) 25 March
   c) 26 March d) 16 December

B) Short questions

1. What will I do to pay homage to the martyrs?
2. What do you understand by Black Night?
3. Why was Muktibahini formed?
4. When did the Pakistani forces surrender?

C) Descriptive questions

1. Why did the language movement take place? Describe
2. Let us plan on how we will celebrate Martyrs Day and International Mother Language Day in our school

Chapter : 05

Our Culture

1 Our Language, Food and Dress

Which languages are mentioned?

....

Let us write the names of foods

....

Name of the male dress: ....

Name of the female dress: ....

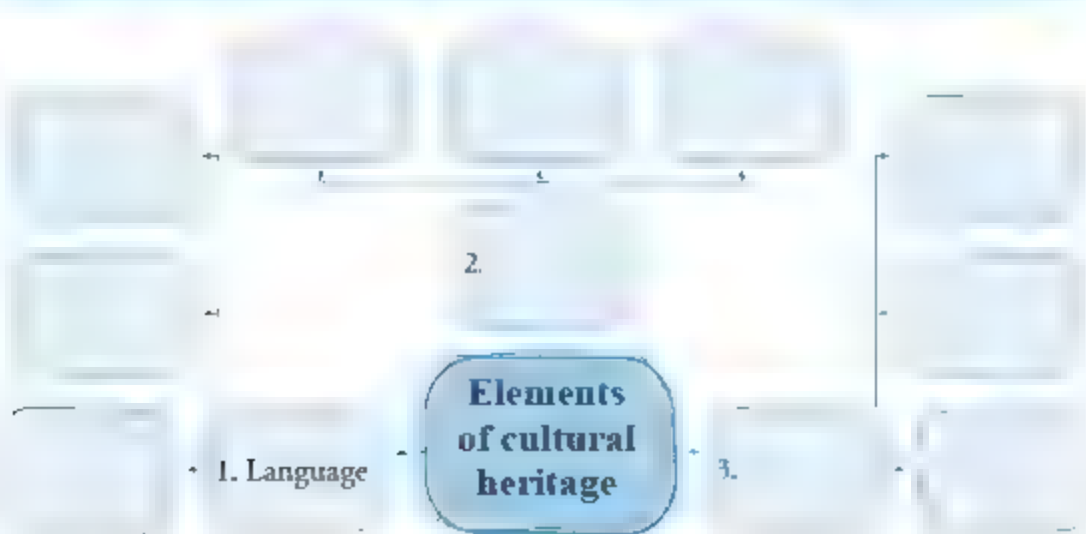
We have our own language. We eat food to survive and wear dresses as social beings. Culture is formed with languages, food, dress, custom, norms, belief, social rules used by people. There are more other elements of culture such as dance, music, festivals and religious rituals etc.

2025

Our mother language is Bangla. We read, write and express our thoughts in this language. The people of Bangladesh speak in Bangla, but this language has different dialects. Besides Bangla, the other ethnic community living in this country have their own languages. Bangla holds the 7th position among the native speakers of the world. Language is one of the most important elements of our cultural.

Another notable element of Bangladeshi culture is food. We eat rice, fish, meat, mashed items, vegetables, lentil, etc. as our everyday food. Besides, in different festivals and programmes, polao, korma, biriani, roast and different items of meat and fish are served. Other than these, there are various types sweet dishes such as firni, semai (vermicelli), yogurt, and a variety of cakes. The renowned cakes in our country include chitoi, vapa pitha, dudh chitoi, puli pitha, patisapta, pakan pitha, pantoa, malpoa, kulshi, kata pitha, kola pitha, narkel pitha, narkeler bhaja puli, teler pitha, semai pitha, etc. The ethnic people in Bangladesh also have some traditional food such as Nappi, Lasou, Thangro, Shingjo, etc.

The people of Bangladesh wear different kinds of dresses. The main dresses for men include lungi, genji, fatua, pajama, panjabi and dhuti. Besides, notable dresses include shirts, pants, suits, sweaters, jackets, etc. The traditional dress for women is saree. Other than these, many women wear salowar, kamij, frock, skirt, burka, hijab, etc. Boys among the children usually wear genji, shorts, shirts, pajama, panjabi, jacket, etc., whereas girls wear frock, salowar, kamij, skirts, cardigans, etc. The ethnic people of Bangladesh also wear traditional dresses like pinon, hadi, thami, aangi, dokbanda, doksaree, etc. The diversity in language, food, and dress of all the people of Bangladesh has enriched the country's culture.

a) Let us find the cultural elements stated in the paragraph above and write those in the boxes below :

b) Let us make a list of dresses we wear and food we eat in our family :

1. ______________________ 1. ______________________
2. ______________________ 2. ______________________
3. ______________________ 3. ______________________
4. ______________________ 4. ______________________
5. ______________________ 5. ______________________

c) Let us fill in the gaps by suitable words :

Bangla	language	Nappi	related to dress

1. The cultural element used for communication is ______________
2. The name of the state language of Bangladesh is ______________
3. Traditional food of the ethnic community of Bangladesh is ______________
4. Saree and panjabi are cultural element ______________

d) Let us make a list :

I have attended different programmes of wedding ceremony, birthday party, religious festivals, etc. Let us make a list of the dresses the guests wore and the food that was served in those programmes :

Dress worn by the guests	Name of food served

2025

Our Music, Dance and Festivals

What is he doing?

What is she doing?

Picture of which programme?

Picture of which programme?

Music

There are various kinds of music in Bangladesh. For example, baul, jari, sari, vatiali, palligeeti, vaowa, Nazrul Sangeet, Rabibdra Geeti, modern songs, etc. Fakir Lalon Shah's Lalon Geeti and songs of Hasan Raja are also very popular. Local songs of our country touch our hearts. Besides, songs of the various ethnic community in their languages are also very popular. Music is one of the most important cultural elements

2025

Dance

Dance is a special element of our culture. There are different kinds of dances in our country. For example, lokonritto, Srijonshil nritto, shastrio nritto, native dances of the ethnic people, etc.

Lokonritto is the life-oriented dance of the people living in a particular area. For example, dhamail, dance with jari gan, dance with sari gan and snake charmers' dance.

Srijonshil nritto or creative dance is performed based on Nazrul Geeti, Rabindra Sangeet, modern and patriotic songs.

Dance of the different ethnic community like jhum nritto, thala nritto, bamboo dance and umbrella dance are excellent. Sometimes they dance together and sometimes they dance alone in traditional dress with traditional instruments.

Festivals

The main social festival in Bangladesh is Bangla New Year. This festival is celebrated on the first day of the Bangla New Year or on Pahela Baishakh. Other different ethnic community celebrate Pahela Baishakh in other name of biju, sangrai etc. Besides, there is nabanno festival. This festival is celebrated on the occasion of harvesting new crops. Pitha, payes, etc. are prepared in every house. The main religious festivals of the Muslims are the Eid-ul-Fitr and the Eid-ul-Azha. The main religious festivals of the Hindus are Durga Puja, Saraswati Puja, etc. The Buddhists celebrate the Buddha Purnima on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Goutam Buddha. The Christians celebrate the 25th of December as the Christmas Day on the occasion of the birthday of Jesus Christ. Through the celebration of these religious festivals increase harmony among us.

a) Let us make a list of songs, dances and festivals that we have learned from the paragraphs above:

b) Let us fill in the gaps with appropriate words :

Bangla New Year	Buddha Purnima	Lalan Geeti	Folk Dance

1. Fakir Lalan Shah used to sing ....
2. The life-oriented dance of the people of an area is ....
3. The main social festival in Bangladesh is ....
4. .... is celebrated on the occasion of the birthday of Goutam Buddha.

c) Let us draw lines to match the words/phrases on the left with those on the right

d) Let us make a list

Suppose, I have taken part in Pahela Baishakh or any other festivals. Let us make a list of what I have seen or done at the programme.

Exercise

A) Let us put a tick (√) beside the correct answer:

1. Which is the place of Bangla as a language based on population?
   a) 3rd b) 4th
   c) 5th d) 6th

2. Which one is the traditional dress of women?
   a) saree b) kamij
   c) skirt d) salowar

B) Let us match the left column with the right column

Left Column	Right Column
Bangla	Dress of the boys
Pantoa	Language
Kamij	Religious festival
Eid-ul-Fitr	Food
Lungi	Dress of the girls

C) Short questions

1) What are the cultural elements?
2) Write down some names of the dresses of ethnic people

D) Descriptive questions

1. Make a list of customary music, dance and festivals of our country
2. Write a description of a festival where I took part

Chapter : 06

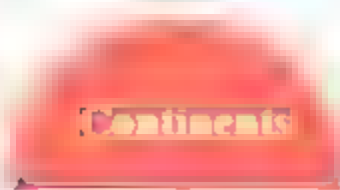
Continents and Oceans

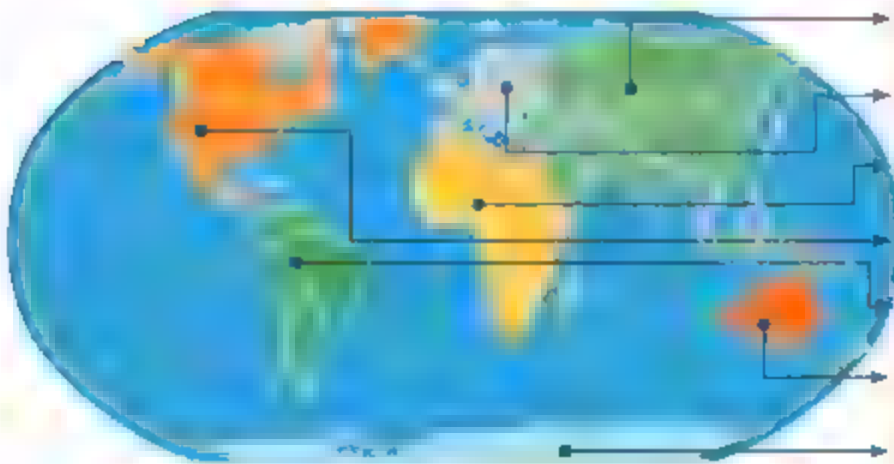
Continents

We live on earth. The earth is a planet of the solar system. It looks round but it is a little bit flat in north and south. There are land and water on the surface of the earth. The land consists of plane land, plateaus, hills, mountains, and deserts. One-fourth of the earth's surface is land.

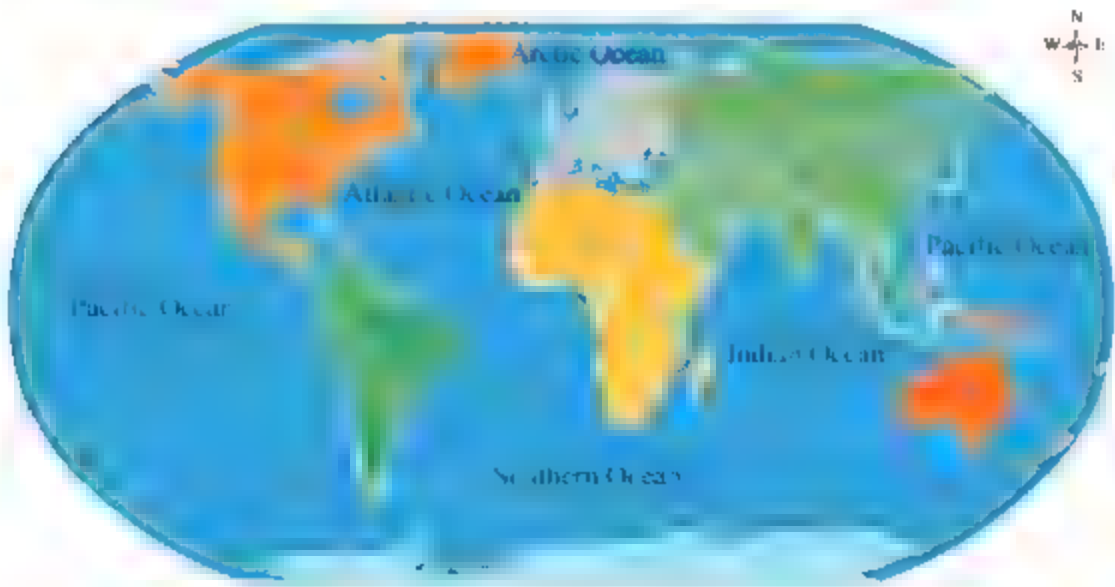
Continents on the Map of the World

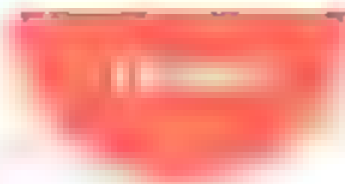
The land area of earth has been divided into seven continents. Every continent has many countries. The largest continent is Asia. The smallest continent is Australia-Oceania.

a) Let us identify land areas on the map and write the names of continents below after finding them on the map given in the previous page :

b) Let us write the names of the continents by looking at the map below :

2025

c) Let us mark the continents with different colours and put their names :

2 Oceans

Three-fourths of the earth's surface is water and one-fourth of the earth's surface is land. There is huge saline water around the land. This saline water is the oceans. There are five oceans on earth. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and the Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean.

Oceans in the World Map

a) Let us identify water areas on the map and write the names of the oceans below after finding them on the map above :

b) Let us observe the map on the previous page and write down information in the table below :

Location and types	Names of the Oceans
Ocean located above Asia and Europe	
Ocean located below Asia	
Ocean located on the left of South America	
The largest ocean	
The smallest ocean	

c) Let us find the names of the continents and the oceans from the list below and write those in the table :

Antarctica, Pacific, Australia, India, Atlantic, Asia, Africa, South

Continents	Oceans

d) Let us paint the waters blue and write the names of the Ocens after identifying their locations :

2025

3 Geographical Diversity of the Continents

Geographical diversities of the continents

Asia

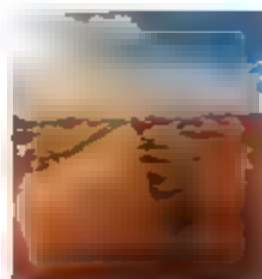
- Asia is the largest continent.
- Mount Everest, the highest mountain peak in the world, is situated in this continent.

Asia

Mount Everest

Africa

- Africa is the second largest continent.
- The largest desert Sahara is situated here
- Africa is famous for its ancient civilization and biodiversity

Africa

Sahara Desert

North America

- North America is the third largest continent in the world.
- The Eskimos live in the ice-covered north pole of this continent. The houses of the Eskimos are made of ice

North America

Eskimos

South America

- The South America is the fourth largest continent in the world.
- One of the biggest snakes, Anaconda, lives here.

South America

Anaconda

2025

Antarctica

- Antarctica holds the fifth position in area.
- It remains covered with ice round the year.
- Penguins are the famous birds in this continent.

Antarctica

Penguins

Europe

- Europe is the sixth continent in terms of area.
- The smallest country of the world, Vatican City, is situated in this continent.
- The northern part of Europe is very cold.

Europe

Skiing

Australia/Oceania

- The smallest continent is Australia/Oceania.
- It is also known as the island continent.
- The kangaroos carry the identity of this continent.

Australia Oceania

Kangaroos

a) Let us read the topic above and write down the names of the continents from smallest to largest :

b) Let us write the names of the continents matching their geographical features on the left in the table below :

Geographical features	Names of the continents
It is very cold in the northern area	
Everest, the highest mountain peak	
Habitat of kangaroos	
Anacondas are found	
Habitat of penguins	
The Eskimos live	
Sahara desert	

2025

Asia is the largest continent in the world. Bangladesh is situated in Asia. We can see a green coloured country in the lower part of the map of Asia. This country is our beloved motherland, Bangladesh.

a) Let us mark Bangladesh on the map of Asia :

b) Let us write the names of the countries and water areas around Bangladesh after observing the map :

	Direction	Names of countries and water areas
	Upper side (North)	
Bangladesh	Below (South)	
	Right side (East)	
	Left side (West)	

c) Let us identify and colour the location of Bangladesh on the map of Asia below :

Exercise

A) Let us put a tick (√) beside the correct answer:

1. How many continents are divided into the land of the earth?
   a) 4   b) 5
   c) 6   d) 7

2. Which is the largest continent of the world?
   a) Asia   b) Europe
   c) Africa   d) Oceania

3. Which is the smallest continent of the world?
   a. Asia   b) Europe
   c) Africa   d) Oceania

B. Let us fill the blanks by using appropriate words

1. The earth is the ______________________ of the solar system
2. ______________________ of the earth's surface is water
3. There is huge ______________________ water around the land area of earth
4. The smallest country of the world is ______________________
5. Bangladesh is situated in….

C) Let us match the left column with the right column

Left Column	Right Column
Anaconda	Antarctica
Eskimo	Australia
Penguin	South America
Kangaroo	North America

D) Short questions

1. How much portion of the world is water and how much is land?
2. Write down the name of the largest and the smallest oceans.
3. Write down name of the island continent?

E) Descriptive questions

1. Write down the geographical diversity of any two of the continents
2. Let us write down the names of the countries and watersheds located in the north, south, east and west side of Bangladesh

Chapter : 07

Child's Role at Family and School

Responsibilities to My Family Members

Picture-1

Picture-2

a) Let us observe the pictures above and answer the questions below :

1) Who is doing what in the picture-1?
2) Why is doing?
3) Who is doing what in the picture-2?
4) Why is doing?

A family is usually formed by parents and siblings. Joint families have uncles, aunts and cousins too. Many families have grandparents or other elder members. Some of our siblings are elder to us, some are younger. Elder members of the family raise us, love us and take care of us. Younger members of the family also love and respect us.

All the members including younger and elder of family have some responsibilities and duties. We will obey the orders and instructions of the elder members of the family. We will honour and respect them. We will help them in household chores. We will love and adore the juniors in the family. We will help them to eat. We will take them to play. If any member of the family falls sick, we will take care of them.

b) Let us write down in the table below about our duties and responsibilities towards the youngers in the family after reading the lesson from the previous page:

Our duties and responsibilities towards youngers

1.
2.
3.

c) Let us write down our duties in the table below about responsibilities towards the elders in the family after reading the lesson from the previous page:

Our duties and responsibilities towards elders

1.
2.
3.

d) Activity-3: Let us write down why I want to perform responsibilities for the members of my family:

1.
2.
3.

2 Duty and Responsibility towards the Elderly People

a) Let us observe the picture above and answer the questions below :

1) What is the old woman doing in the picture?
2) What is the girl doing?
3) What is the boy doing?
4) What may be the relation between the old woman and the boy and the girl?

Grandparents or elderly persons live in many families. They adore us very much and always pray for our well-being. So, we are grateful to them. Some of them are very weak because of their age. They cannot move freely. Some of them cannot even do their own work without the help of others. Sometimes they feel lonely. So, we must love them, accompany them, talk to them and take them out. We must help them when necessary and obey their advice.

2025

b) Let us write down the needs of the elderly members of the family after reading the lesson part above :

1
2
3

c) Let us write in the table below what duties I want to do for the elderly members in my family :

1.
2.
3.

d) Let us write down in the table below why we should do our duty to the elderly members of our family :

1
2
3.

3 Family Security

a) Let us describe what accident occurred after observing the picture above. Let us write in the table below what security risk may arise in the family:

Serial	Security Risks

Family is the safest shelter for us. But anyone of the family may suddenly fall sick. Anyone may fall victim to an accident. The house may catch fire. Theft or robbery may occur in the house. Anyone may injure severely.

There are different service providing organisations to give us protection, like hospital, fire brigade, police force, etc. If anyone in the family falls sick, he or she is taken to the hospital for treatment. If the house catches fire, fire brigade helps douse it. Moreover, police arrest thieves and robbers and maintain law and order.

2025

Our neighbours live close to us. For this reason, they come forward to help us in any danger first. They should be informed quickly in any danger. In any case of accidents, we should inform the concerned agency. For this, we should know which organisations provide which services. There are some helpline or hotline numbers for quick service from them. In order to get help from fire service, ambulance and police, national help desk 999 has been launched. We can dial this number any time of the day free of cost. While calling them, we need to give them address of the house and other necessary information. In addition to call them, we can contact them by going to their office directly.

b) Let us write down names of different agencies and what service we can get them for our family's security by observing the pictures above :

Serial	Name of Service Delivery Agency	Types of Services
1		
2		
3		

c) Let us write in the table below what we can do to get service from a service organisation :

Serial	Ways to Contact	What to Inform
1		
2		

d) Let us roleplay what to do to inform our neighbours if anyone in the family suddenly falls sick.

4 Me in Maintaining Cleanliness

a) Let us answer the questions given below by observing the pictures above :

1) What are these pictures about?
2) Who are being seen here?
3) What are they doing?
4) What might be the result of their activities?

Everyone likes fresh and clean environment. Clean environment looks beautiful. It does not have mosquitoes or flies. It has no dust, germs and bad smell. That is why clean environment is healthy.

Our nearby environment is formed by the houses around our home, neighbours, roads, playground, etc. We spend a long part of the day at school. That is why cleanliness of nearby environment and school is very important in our life.

We will throw paper bag, paper, chips packet and chocolate packet, etc. in the dustbin instead of littering those on the roads, playground etc. If there is no dustbin, we can set up one with the help of seniors. We will pick up paper, polythene and other similar things from school corridor, field, ground, etc. and dump those in dustbins. We will keep the school washroom clean by pouring lot of water after using it.

We should not spit or drop cough here and there in our nearby environment and school. It is equally important not to make environment clean as well.

2025

b) Let us write in the table below what I can do to keep my nearby environment clean :

Serial	To-Do	How to do?
1	Pull out weeds	Friends can uproot/cut weeds and put those together on a holiday with the help of seniors.
2		
3		
4		

c) Let us write in the table below what I can do to keep my school clean :

Serial	To-Do	How to do?
1	Clearing weeds	Friends can uproot/cut weeds and put those together with the help of teachers.
2		
3		
4		

d) Let us do a practical work of cleaning the school on a given date with the help of the teacher.

Exercise

A) Let us put a tick (√) beside the correct answer:

1. If there is any emergency in the house who come first to help?
   - a) Teacher b) Neighbour
   - c) Relatives d) Classmates

2. What is the number to call for emergency help?
   - a) 111 b) 333
   - c) 777 d) 999

3. Where should we dump peanut shells, empty packets, packets etc.?
   - a) In toilet b) In drain
   - c) In dustbin d) In field

B) Let us fill the blanks by using appropriate words

1. Family is the .... shelter for us
2. Clean ....is healthy
3. If any member of the family falls sick, we will .... of them
4. The .... members of our family love us

C) Let us match the left column with the right column

Left Column	Right Column
Fire service	To help to take sick people to the hospital
Ambulance	To provide legal aid
Police service	To help to douse fire

D) Short questions

1) How is family formed?
2) How should we behave with the youngers?
3) Write down the names of the service provider institutions

E) Descriptive questions

1. Why should we take responsibility for the old members of our family?
2. Let us make plan and write in the chart below about to keep the school net and clean

What will do	When will do	Who will do

2025

a) Let us read about the benefits of Ehan and Nusafa and make a list of their rights :

Children of all the countries of the world enjoy some certain rights. Their main rights are :

- Right to a name
- Right to birth registration
- Right to education
- Right to get love and affection
- Right to nutrition and healthcare
- Right to equal treatment for girls and boys
- Right to play, entertainment and rest
- Right to security
- Right to talk

Fulfilling these rights is essential for sound and healthy growth of the children.

b) Let us write down the rights I enjoy at home as a child :

c) Let us write down the rights I enjoy at school as a child :

Right to education

My rights at school

2

a) Let us observe the pictures and write down the answers to the questions given below :

Picture 1

Where have they gone?

Who has taken the child?

....

Why have they taken?

....

Picture 2

Who are being seen

....

What are they doing?

....

....

....

Picture 3

What are the children doing?

....

What are they doing?

....

Who has arranged the games?

....

Picture 4

What is the child fed?

Who are giving vaccine?

....

Where is the place of vaccination?

....

2025

b) Let us read the following part. Let us identify, classify and write down the roles of parents and other organisations to ensure the rights of Ehan and Nusafa in the table :

Sohrab Hossain and Subarna Akhter have a son and a daughter. After birth, they named their son Ehan and daughter Nusafa. They vaccinated Ehan and Nusafa during their childhood at nearby health centre. Their parents took them to admit to a school at the age of five. The school teacher admitted them. They can learn and play at school. Their parents love them very much. They study, play and sleep at home in time. Their parents give them nutritious food for their sound health. One day, Ehan suddenly became sick. His parents took him to the hospital. The hospital provided him treatment and medicine. He recovered. One day while returning home from school, a stranger offered them chocolates. They refused. But the man tempted them more. A nearby policeman observed the matter. He quickly went to the spot. The man ran away.

Table

Serial no.	Rights	Individuals/ Organisations	Role of Individuals/ Organisations
1.	Education	Guardian	Take to school for admission
		Educational Institution/ School	Admit to school, teach and give chance to play

The roles played by parents, other family members and various institutions to ensure our rights as children are:

- To name the children
- To admit to school
- To arrange nutrition, healthcare and clothing
- To give time for sports and rest
- To raise with love and affection
- To let express their opinion
- To ensure safety and keep close
- To give equal rights to boys and girls

Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Police Force
◊ To ensure safety of children ◊ To arrange health security ◊ To give equal opportunities to boys and girls ◊ To take necessary steps for child learning after admitting them to school	◊ To give health service	◊ To ensure the safety of children outside home and school

2025

3

a) Let us observe the picture and find out the answers to the questions below :

What are the people doing?

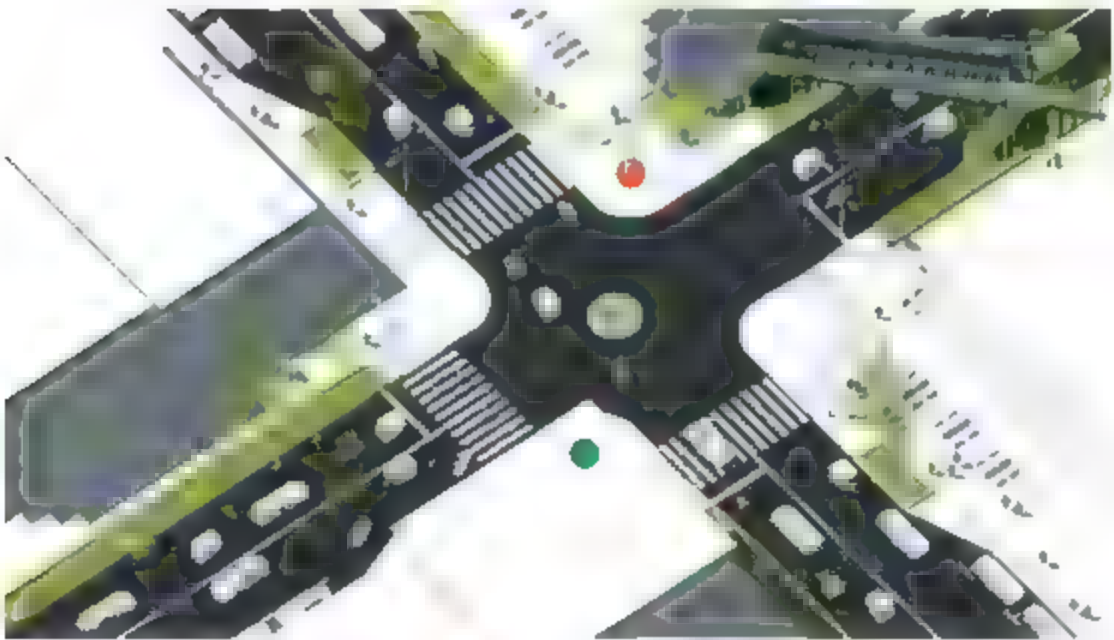
How are they crossing the road?

What is the problem of crossing the road this way?

Every year many road accidents occur in Bangladesh. Many people become injured and died in these accidents. Many children are among them too. Many of the injured children suffer a miserable life after being disabled in accidents. Lack of knowledge about traffic rules and carelessness of the children and their guardians are the main reasons of road accidents.

Different types of vehicles ply on the road. People also walk along with the vehicles on the roads. That is why sometimes accidents occur there.

When children go out on the roads, they should hold the hands of their parents or guardians. They should never go out alone on the roads. Roads should be crossed where there is zebra crossing and foot over bridge. Where there is no zebra crossing, roads should be crossed carefully looking left and right.

I am standing here. I want to go to the green marked place.

b) Let me mark by a pen the two ways through which I can go to the green marked place following rules in the above picture of the road.

Picture-1

Picture-2

c) Pedestrians are crossing the road in the pictures above. Which picture should I follow? No. 1 or No. 2? Why should I do that?

Picture 1

Picture-2

d) Pedestrians are walking on the road in the pictures above. Which picture should I follow to use the road? No. 1 or No. 2? Why should I do that?

2025

Exercise

A) Let us put a tick (√) beside the correct answer:

1. Why is zebra crossing placed on the roads?
   a) For pedestrians   b) To enhance beauty
   c) To stop vehicles   d) To slowdown vehicles

2. Who is responsible for providing nutrition, clothing and treatment of the child?
   a) Doctor   b) Teacher
   c) Guardian   d) Neighbour

3. What should I do if any stranger wants to give me something?
   a) Refuse to take   b) Take this
   c) Take it later   d) Take it secretly

B) Let us match the left column with the right column

Left Column	Right Column
Guardian	Right to treatment
Educational Institution	Right to a name
Hospital	Right to security
Police Force	Right to education

C) Short questions

1) Write down the name of any two organizations that help to protect children's right
2) Write down any two rights that are fulfilled in the schools
3) How to cross the road where there is no zebra crossing and foot over bridge?
4) Write down two causes of road accident

Chapter : 09

Moral and Human Qualities

Just and Unjust Deeds

a) Let us observe the above pictures and read the dialogues. Let us talk about which deed is just and why :

b) Let us read about the dialogues of Raju, Ridisha, Arisha, Saju, Ehan and Nazifa and identify right and wrong deeds :

c) Let us change the dialogues of wrong deeds into right deeds :

2025

Deeds that are good and useful for people are the right deeds.

To tell the truth, follow the right path, select honest and ideal friends, talk in favor of the truthful person, not to support liars and wrongdoers are just deeds.

To tell lies, support wrong, follow the wrong path, not to protest injustice, disobey the elders, unnecessarily irritate others, etc. are wrong deeds.

The deeds which are not good and not useful for people are wrong deeds.

d) Let us write 3 right and 3 wrong deeds that I have seen in the table below :

Right deeds	Wrong deeds
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

2025

2 Importance of Good Deeds

a) Let us read the dialogues above and answer the questions below :

1. Which friends have done good deeds?
2. Why are these deeds good?
3. Which friends have done bad deeds?
4. Why are these deeds bad?

Importance of just deeds or good deeds is great. Everyone in the society admires the person who does the right deeds and follow the right path. Just deeds inspire us to hate injustice. The society benefits from good deeds. Peace is established in the society. So, we should do the right deeds and follow the right path.

We can practise good deeds in our daily life with little effort. For example, telling the truth, following the right path, choosing honest friends, supporting the truthful persons, and not to support the liars and wrongdoers, etc. If we all practise good deeds, injustice will go away and truth and justice will be established in the society. People will live in the society peacefully.

b) Let us fill in the table below mentioning the importance of just deeds :

Serial	Importance of just deeds
1	
2	
3	
4	

Exercise

A) Let us put a tick (√) beside the correct answer:

1. Which deeds is just deeds?
   a) Disturbing others b) Helping someone
   c) Not to listen elders d) Telling lies
2. From which work will we refrain?
   a) Listening to elders b) Protesting injustice
   c) Accepting wrongdoings d) following the right path
3. Where should we dump peanut shells, empty packets, packets etc.?
   a) In toilet b) In drain
   c) In dustbin d) in field

B) Let us fill the blanks by using appropriate word

unjust	peace	practice	praise

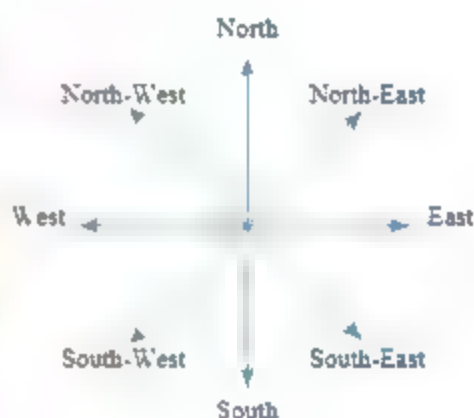
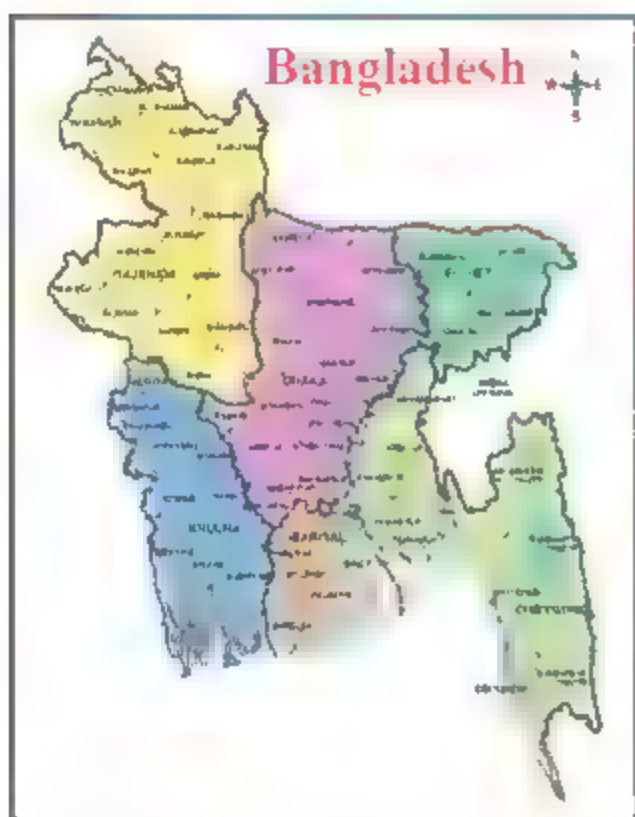
1. Through just deeds ______ is established in the society
2. If good job is done ______ will be removed from the society
3. It is necessary to ______ good jobs in the daily life
4. Who does the just deeds he gets..........................

C) Short questions

1) What do you mean by just deeds?
2) Write down two examples of just deeds?
3) What do you mean by unjust deeds?
4) Write down two examples of unjust deeds?
5) Let us make a list of three just deeds that I do daily

Chapter : 10

Our Country

1 Map of Bangladesh

There are four directions on a map upper direction is north lower is south right direction east and left is west Besides, map has north west north east, south west and south east side The picture above is the map of Bangladesh This map also has four directions. There are 64 districts under eight divisions of Bangladesh Every district has its specific border

c) Let us mark directions on the map :

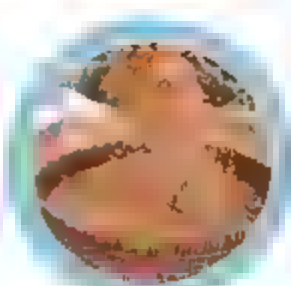
b) Let us study the map and write the names of districts in the table below according to the direction :

Direction on Map	Name of districts
North end	
South end	
North east	
South-west	

c) Let us identify our own district and show its location on the map :

d) Let us locate our own district and the districts around it on the map and write down names in the table below :

Name of own district	Direction	Name of districts areas
	East	
	West	
	North	
	South	

2 Agricultural Products of Bangladesh

a) Let us observe and write down the information about the pictures in the table below :

What is the picture about?

Who are the producers?

What kind of products are these?

2025

We use various products in our everyday life for various purposes. Some products are from agriculture and some are from industry. Products from agriculture are agricultural products. Products from industries are industrial products. The main agricultural products of Bangladesh are paddy, jute, sugarcane and tea. Paddy is grown everywhere in the country. Jute and tea are cash crops. We earn foreign currency by exporting them to foreign countries. Moreover, wheat, maize, mustard, pulses, tobacco, cotton, vegetables, spices, fruits are grown in our country. Fish, poultry and cattle are our important agricultural products.

b) Let us make a list of the agricultural products grown in plenty in my locality :

1. ______
2. ______
3. ______
4. ______

Paddy, milk, sugar, cement, egg, medicine, meat, paper, fish, cucumber, wheat, maize, red spinach, okra, pulse, bean

c) Let us select the agricultural products from the list above and write their names below :

1. ______ 2. ______
3. ______ 4. ______
5. ______ 6. ______

d) Let us classify the list of agricultural products we have made following the table below :

Industrial Products of Bangladesh

a) Let us observe the picture above and write the information about it in the table below :

What is the picture about?

Who produce these?

What kind of products are these?

The main industrial products of Bangladesh are ready made garments, sugar, cement, fertilizer and medicine. Currently, ready made garments or garment industry is an important industry in Bangladesh. Most of the garment industries have been established in Dhaka and Chattogram. Bangladesh earns the highest foreign currency by exporting garment items abroad. A large number of workers are engaged in garment sector.

b) Let us write the names of the industrial products that I use in my house :

1.	5.
2.	6.
3.	7.
4.	8.

c) Let us classify the products below under the heading of agricultural and industrial products :

Pulse, soap, toothpaste, paddy, saree, lungi, jute, fish, sugar, mustard, fertiliser, banana, paper, vegetables, biscuit, wheat

Agricultural Products	Industrial Products
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.
8.	8.

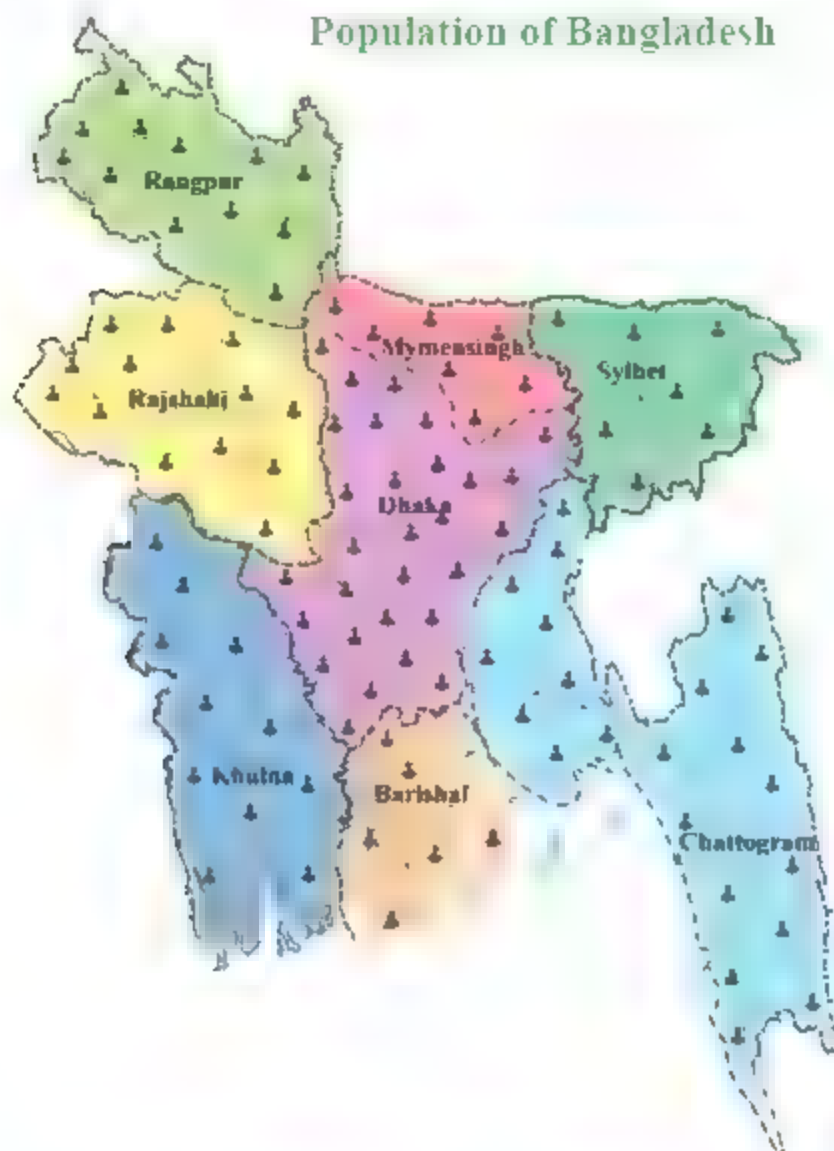
4 Population and Resources of Bangladesh

The total number of people living in a country is called the population of that country. The current population of Bangladesh is about 16 crore 51 lakh. The number of men and women in our country is almost equal. The number of women is a little higher than that of men. The number of women is about 8 crore 34 lakh and men is about 8 crore 17 lakh. The population of all the countries in the world is not equal. Some countries have high population and some have less population. According to population, Bangladesh ranks 8th in all the countries.

We use the resources of land, water, natural gas, fuel, etc. for our everyday use. More population requires more resources. But people themselves can be resources. Because they have the merit and power to work. An expert worker can work much better than an inexpert worker. Educated and expert people are the human resources. High population of Bangladesh has the opportunity to be huge human resources. If human resources are developed, the country is developed too.

a) Let us find the information about population and write it down in the boxes below :

Population in all areas of Bangladesh is not the same. Some areas have more population and some have less.

Let us see the population of different divisions of Bangladesh in the map given below:

b) Let us observe the map of Bangladesh and write down the names of the divisions as per population (more to less) in the blank cells below :

2025

c) Let us read the story below and answer the questions :

Mehedi Hasan was a solvent farmer. His family included his wife, two sons and a daughter. His earning from harvesting land was pretty sufficient to run his family. His children were high school dropouts. They did not learn any skills to earn. Gradually his children had their own families. Their land was divided. As a result, their land became less. Gradually the financial condition become worse.

Saiful Islam run his family by fishing in the same village. His family included his wife, two daughters and a son. Though it was difficult for him, he educated his children. His son learned driving after completing high school. Later he went abroad as a driver. His elder daughter works as a teacher in Dhaka after completing education. His younger daughter learned computer operations along with her studies. Now she earns a lot by using her computer. The elder brother and sister bore the educational expenses of their younger sister. Now Saiful's family is solvent.

1. How many members are there in the families of Mehedi and Saiful?

a. Mehedi's family :

b. Saiful's family

2. Which family had more wealth?

3. Which family flourished more?

4. Whose children can be called human resources?

5. Why can they be called human resources?

2025

Exercise

A) Let us put a tick (√) beside the correct answer:

1. Where is Panchagarh located in Bangladesh map?
   a) North-end b) South-end
   c) North-east d) South-west

2. What is the position of Bangladesh among all countries according to population??
   a) 5th b) 6th
   c) 7th d) 8th

3. Which one is the industrial product?
   a) Sugar b) Sugarcane
   c) Spices d) Cotton

B) Short questions

1) Why tea is called cash crops?
2) Let's write down some agricultural product?
3) What is meant by industrial product?
4) What is meant by human resource?

C) Descriptive questions

1) The country is as developed as its human resources are developed, why?
2) Let us classify the following agricultural Products in the title of food grain, vegeta bles and fauna.

Paddy, pulse, milk, egg, cheese, meat, wheat, cucumber, maize, red spinach, carrot, bean, spinach, mustard, okra.

Chapter : 11

Different Occupations

a) Let us observe the pictures below and find out answers to the questions beside

What are the people doing in the picture?

What are they called?

What are the people doing in the picture?

What are they called?

What are the people doing in the picture?

What are they called?

2025

I work in the field. I grow paddy, jute, sugarcane, potatoes, tomatoes, etc.

People use the crops produced by me in different ways.

We do fish farming and sell fishes

People use the fish produced by me as their food.

I produce chicken in poultry farms.

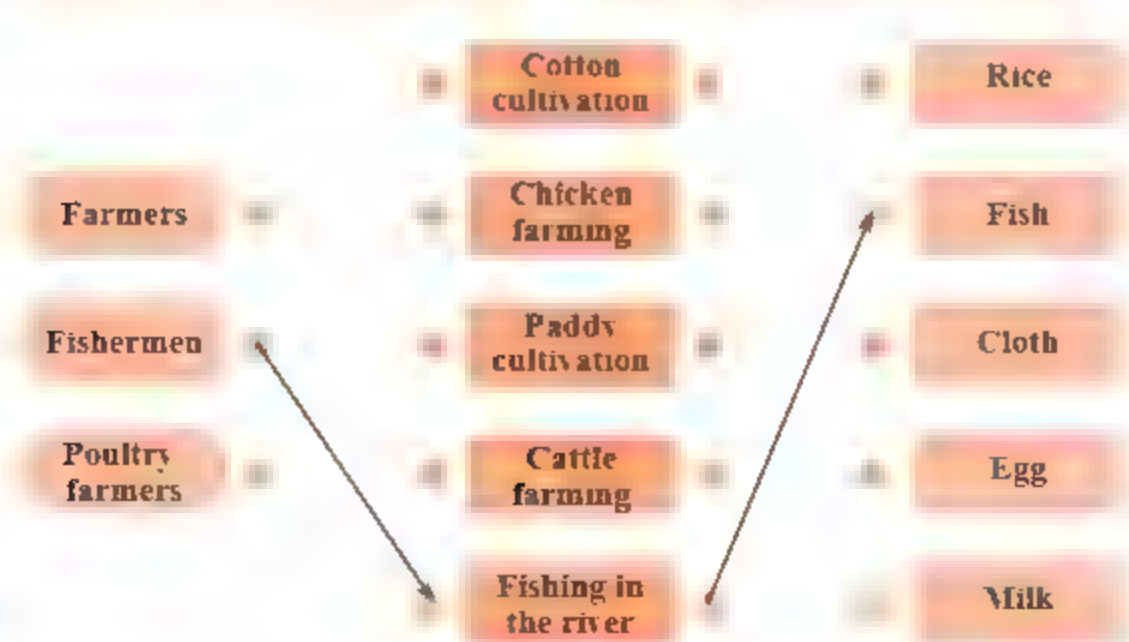
People get eggs and meat from the chickens I produce.

All the farmers, fishermen and farmer produce different products. Through their work, they fulfil others needs and earn money. What they do is their occupations. The name of this occupation is agriculture

2025

b) Let us write down the names of the occupations associated with the given work in the table below :

Names of work	Names of occupations
Fishing in pond and river	Fisherman
Fertilising land	
Producing eggs	
Producing paddy, jute, vegetables etc	
Feeding fish in pond	
Raising chicken in farm	

c) Let us match the names of different occupations, their job and products by drawing lines in the chart below :

2 Those who Make

Picture-1

Picture-2

Picture-3

Picture-4

a) Let us find out the answers to the questions below by observing the pictures above :

Questions	Picture-1	Picture-2	Picture-3	Picture-4
What are the people doing in the pictures?				
What are they called?				

2025

I make closet, chair, table, cot, house etc. with wood. I have to make the house with wood and tin.

The things made by me give benefit to the people. Those make their life beautiful. Those also give them safety.

I make pitchers, cooking pots, clay plates, flower tubs, vases, toys, etc. with clay

People use my products every day. Those are mostly used by villagers. My products are also used for decoration.

I use different colours to dye yarn. I weave clothes with that yarn. I produce different types of sarees, lungi and towel.

One of the most basic human needs is clothing. People have been using it for ages. I fulfil this demand of the people.

I make shirts, pants, salwar, kameez, frock, skirts, etc. with fabrics. I make clothes for all - boys and girls and young and old.

People use different types of clothes I make. Besides clothes, people also use different textile goods.

Carpenters, weavers, potters and tailors make a variety of things. They earn money by selling their products. These are their occupations.

b) Let us write down the occupations associated with the work in the table below :

Names of work	Names of occupations
Sewing clothes	tailor
Making toys with clay	
Making chair, table, etc. with wood	
Weaving sari, lungi, towel, etc. with yarn	
Making vases with clay	
Designing by carving wood	

c) Let us match the occupations, their work and products by drawing lines in the chart below :

3 Those who Serve

Picture-1

Picture-2

Picture-3

Picture-4

a) Let us find out the answers to the questions below by observing the pictures above :

Questions	Picture 1	Picture 2	Picture 3	Picture 4
What are the people doing in pictures?				
What are they called?				

I teach students in an educational institution. I also help students develop their hidden talents through co curricular activities besides studies.

I diagnose diseases of patients. I advise them to take necessary medicine and proper diet.

I take care of the patients, give them medicines, diet, etc. in time. I help the doctors in their works.

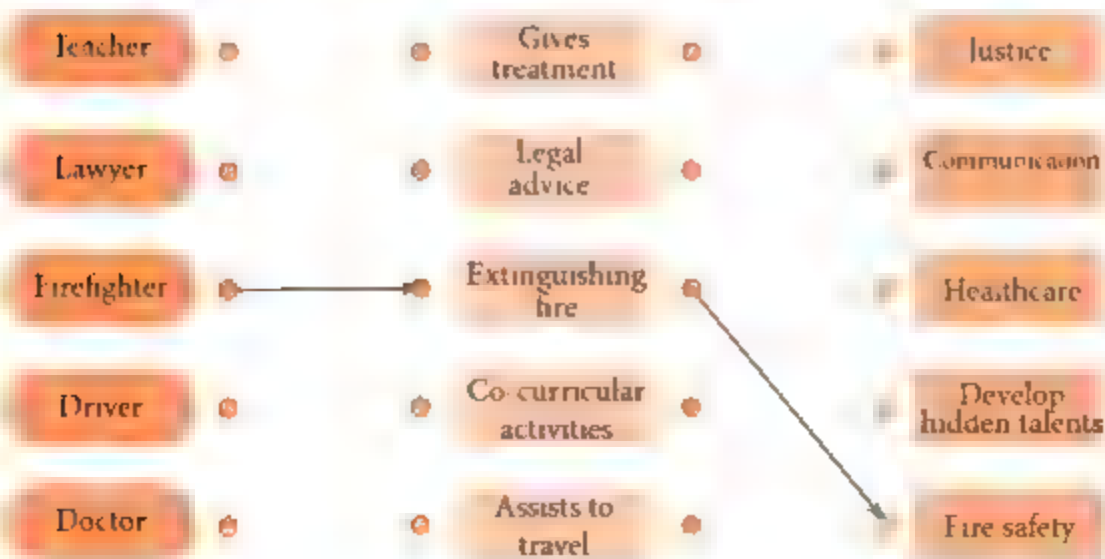
I sell daily essentials including rice, pulse and oil in my grocery store.

I pull a rickshaw. I carry passengers from one place to another. I transport goods too

Teachers, doctors, nurses, drivers and grocers serve people. They earn money by serving people. These are their occupations.

b) Let us write down the occupations associated with the work in the table below :

Name of the works	Name of the occupations
Teaching in the classroom	Teacher
Selling products in the grocery shop	
Transporting passengers	
Giving treatment	
Help to travel	
Assisting the doctor in his work	

c) Let us match the names of different professionals, their jobs and services by drawing lines in the chart below :

d) Play the roles of different professionals in groups. Others will find out which role is played.

Exercise

A) Let us put a tick (√) beside the correct answer:

1. Which professional is related to production?
   a) Teacher　　b) Farmer
   c) Tailor　　d) Potter

2. Which professional serve people?
   a) Grocer　　b) Weaver
   c) Fisherman　　d) Farmer

3. How does shopkeeper serve us?
   a) By producing product　　b) By transporting product
   c) By selling product　　d) By consuming product

B. Let us fill the blanks by using appropriate words

1. The person who supplies product from one place to another is ____________
2. The person who produces the eggs of duck and hen is ____________
3. The person who makes chair, table, almirah is ____________
4. The person who teaches us in the classroom is ____________
5. The person who knits saree, lungi, gamcha is ____________
6. The person who catches fish is ____________

C) Short questions

1) What is meant by occupation?

2) Let us write down some professionals who are engaged with production

3) Let us write down some professionals who serve people

2025

Chapter : 12
Use of Money

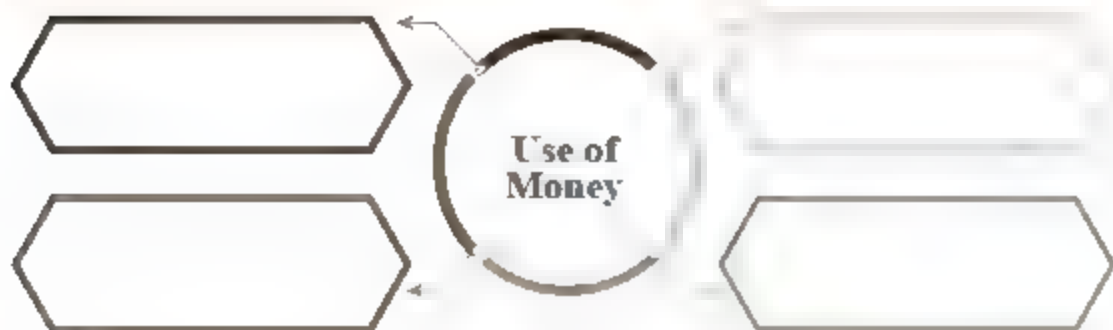
1 Use of Money in My Life

Picture-1

Picture-2

Picture-3

Picture-4

a) Let us observe the pictures of the previous page and make a list of purposes where money is being used :

Money is the modern means of paying the price of things. We buy daily essentials with money. Money is needed for treatment if a family member falls sick. We buy gift with money and give it to our dear ones. We use money to buy books, exercise books, pens and many other things. Money is also needed to meet sudden needs of family and self. We meet various future needs with money. Money should not be spent unnecessarily. Spending unnecessarily is a waste. We will not waste money.

b) Let us read and write information in the table below :

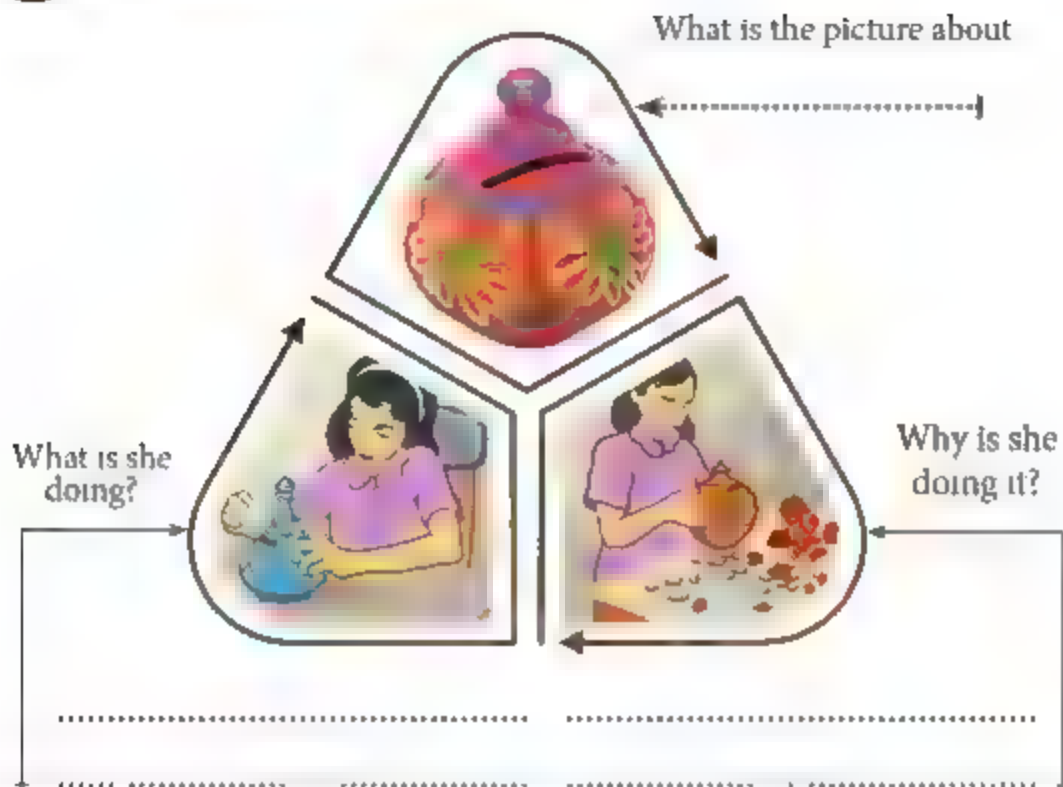
For which purposes I use money	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.

2025

2 My Savings for My Need

What is the picture about

What is she doing?

Why is she doing it?

a) Let us write down the information below by observing the pictures :

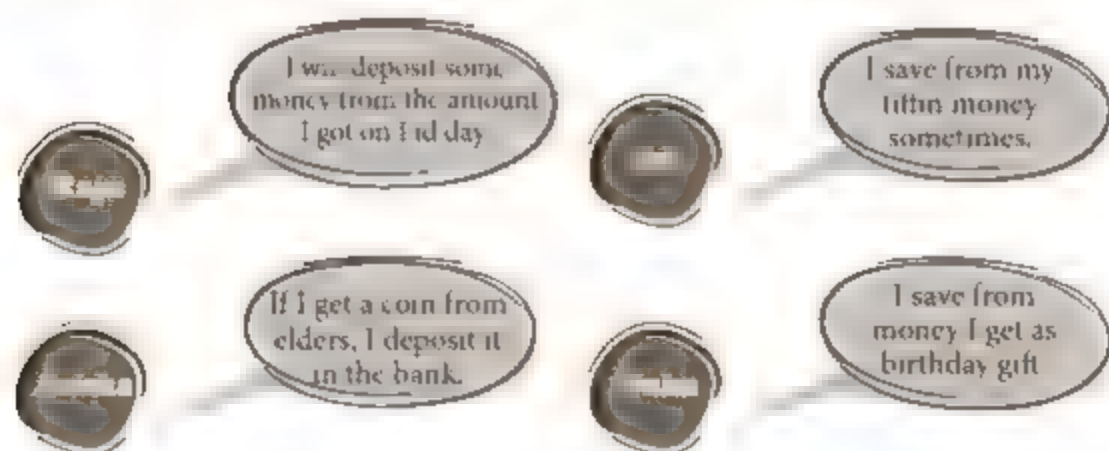
People get money from different sources. They get salary from jobs. They get money as price of selling something. All these are their income. After spending from income, the remaining money is their savings. That is what we save after expenditures.

Saving money in clay bank

We save money to meet different needs in future. If money is needed suddenly, we can meet it from savings. We need money to fulfil various desires. Money is needed to buy our favourite books, toys. Money is also needed to buy gifts. Savings are our friend in need. So, we have to be economical. We can save money usually in clay bank, wooden box, plastic box, etc.

b) Let us read and write down below why I will save money :

	The reasons why I will save
1.	
2	
3	
4	

c) Let us read the dialogues of Raju, Avi, Arisha and Nuba and write down below how I will be economical:

What I will do to be economical	1	
	2	
	3	
	4.	

Exercise

A) Let us fill the blanks by using appropriate words

1) The modern means of paying the price of things is
2) To meet different needs in future we
3) Spending money unnecessarily is a. ....

B) Short questions

1) Write the use of money in our daily life
2) What do you mean by savings?
3) How can we save money?

Chapter : 13

Addressing Emergency Situations

Fire

Picture-1

Picture-2

b) Let us observe the pictures above and answer the questions below :

1. What is seen in picture-1?
2. What are the people of Fire Brigade doing?
3. What are the people around doing?
4. What is seen in picture-2?

Many kinds of disasters occur in Bangladesh. Three important disasters are fire, flood and earthquake. Besides natural causes, disasters occur for human made causes. Fire is a terrible disaster. Accidents occur as fire catches houses, city slums, shops, factories, garment factories and vehicles. As a result, huge property is damaged. Many people lose their last resort and become penniless. People are also killed by fire. Besides, it damages the environment a lot.

2025

Let us know the causes of fire :

- Keeping the cooking stove on unnecessarily
- Not throwing burning cigarettes, bidis, match sticks etc. in proper place
- Playing with fire
- Burning firecrackers carelessly
- Using of mosquito coils, candles, candlesticks and open kerosene lamps carelessly
- Faulty electric equipment
- Using electric equipment without obeying rules
- Using faulty gas cylinders

What to do to prevent fire :

- Closing stove properly after cooking
- Putting out the burning cigarettes, bidis, match sticks properly and throwing in a specific place.
- Checking the electrical fittings regularly
- Checking the gas cylinders used at homes, factories and vehicles regularly.
- Keeping fire extinguishers ready at home all the time
- Not playing with fire

What to do in case of fire :

- First protect yourself from fire
- Seeking help from neighbours in case of fire
- Instead of running, roll on the ground in case clothes catch fire
- Pouring a lot of water on the burn injuries of the body. Take advice from a doctor as soon as possible
- Call the fire service to inform them about the fire
- For emergency service call 999

b) Let us fill in the table below in case a fire occurs in my own house :

Serial no	What to do in case of fire in my own house
1	
2	
3	
4	

c) Let us fill in the table below about what to do in case of me or my clothes ever catch fire :

Serial no	What to do in case of me or cloths ever catch fire
1	
2	
3	
4	

d) Let us conduct a drill with everyone in the class on how to put out a fire.

2025

Flood

Momin lives in a village in Bangladesh. He is a student of grade three. It was announced on TV that it might rain heavily for a few days. From the next day, it began to rain continuously for a week. Half-ripe paddy, vegetable field, roads everything went under water. Momin's father hurriedly took shelter with his family in the three-storey government primary school in their village. He left two cows on the high dam of the southern part of the village. Before they could bring the rest of the cattle and other necessaries, the dam of the village broke and washed those away. Many other families of the village also took shelter in that school building. Momin and his family were stuck there. They faced food and drinking water shortage. Food for the cattle also ran out. Several people suffered from diarrhoea after drinking contaminated flood water. There were children among the affected. Besides, there was no necessary medicine.

a) Let us answer the following questions after reading the case study above :

(1) Why did Momin and his family go to the shelter centre?

(2) Why could not they take their necessary belongings with them?

(3) Why were some of their cows washed away in the flood?

(4) Why was there shortage of food at the shelter centre?

(5) Why were several people of the shelter centre affected by diarrhoea?

Severe flood hits many areas in our country every year. Flood is a natural disaster. So, it cannot be controlled every time. We can take some measures to reduce the loss caused by floods. We need to take dry food, drinking water, clothes and medicine to the shelter centre as per severity of the flood. The cattle along with their food should be kept on a dam or a higher place. Reading books, notebooks and important materials should be kept inside a plastic bag or in a safe place.

b) Let us write down what and how I should take things while going to the shelter centre during floods :

Serial	Stuff	How to take
1		
2		
3		

c) Let us make a list of how to support parents during floods :

Serial	Activities	How to do
1		
2.		
3.		

3 Earthquake

Picture-1

Picture-2

d) Let us observe the pictures above and answer the questions below :

(1) What can you see in picture-1?
(2) What are these pictures about?
(3) What can you see in picture-2?
(4) Where are the students taking shelter? Why?

Earthquake is a natural disaster. It may happen at any time. It usually lasts for 30-40 seconds. Many houses, buildings, roads, electric, gas, telephone lines, etc. are damaged during a strong earthquake. Houses collapse. Many people are injured and killed under the collapsed houses. So, we have to take special precautions to be safe from earthquake.

We should not run to and fro in panic and not try to go out of the room during earthquake. We should not use staircase and lift in this time. We should not jump from the balcony or roof. We have to take shelter under strong table, bed or similar furniture to save ourselves at this time. We should cover our head with a pillow if we are on the bed. We should stand under a beam if we are inside a building.

After the first earthquake, there might be another quake. So, we have to take shelter in the open after the first quake. If earthquake takes place when we are outside, we have to take shelter in an open place away from high rise building, wall, tree, electric pole, electric line, etc. We should not move much if we are trapped under a collapsed wall. We should try to draw the attention of the rescuers when the earthquake is over.

b) Let us make a list of losses due to an earthquake :

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

5. ....

c) Let us write what to do and not do in the table below during earthquake at home or school :

Serial	What to do	What not to do
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

d) Let us drill what we will do during an earthquake when we are in the classroom.

Exercise

A) Let us match the left column with the right column

Left column	Right column
Fire	Houses collapsed
The flood	Houses and shops are flooded
Earthquake	There is a shortage of food and water

B) Short questions

1. Write down the causes of fire.
2. What kind of damages can be caused by an earthquake?

C) Descriptive questions

1. What preparations do we need to go to the shelter center during the flood?
2. How can I prevent fire?

Glossary

Term	Meaning
Diversity	Variety
Drought	Insufficient rain
Agricultural farm	Where agricultural products are produced
Transportation	Bringing animals and objects from one place to another
Preservation	Protection and maintenance
Enrol	To get admitted someone into school or college
Harmony	The behavior of moving in conformity
Classmates	Students studying in the same class
Observation	Look closely
Case Study	Description of an incident
Rights	What we deserve as human beings
Beriberi	One kind of disease
Addition	To add
Information	Actual facts or conditions
State language	The language recognized by the constitution of country
International	Common among all nations or states
Plateau	A vast area surrounded by steep slopes
Role-playing	Portraying a character through acting
Mukti Bahini	The forces formed in 1971 consisting of general and military forces which participated in the Liberation War for the liberation of the country
Razakar	In 1971, the opposition to the liberation war and the supporter of the fighting Pakistani military
Al-Badar	Opposed to the Liberation War in 1971, created terror and orchestrated assassinations of intellectuals and politicians.
Citizen	A person residing in a particular country
Old/elderly people	Senior Citizen
Security	Always keep free from danger
Helpdesk	Where to get help
Helpline	Through which emergency services are available by calling
Wealthy	Solvent
Diet	Food suitable for the patient
Economical	One who saves money
Fire Extinguishing	put out fire
Shelter Centre	Where people take shelter during natural disasters
Weather	The short-term average temperature and rainfall of a place
Cash crops	A crop produced for earning foreign currency
Export	Sending goods abroad for sale

The End

Academic Year 2025, Class Three–BGS

A learned foe is better than a stupid friend.

National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Bangladesh